

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

No. 2

Have You Seen

Our

## X Model High Speed Loom

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190—200 Picks Per Minute?

It Tells Its Own Story

Come to Hopedale

and

Look It Over

or

Put in a Trial Set

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The item of loom stops is a vital one in any weaving mill. A reduction in loom stops means an increase in production during a given period from a given number of looms—in effect, a reduction in production costs. The use of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers will reduce loom stops by 20 to 25% or more. The Spooler is responsible for *more than* 90% of this reduction—tests extending over 42,026 loom days showing a reduction in loom stops of 22.69%, 20.92% traceable to the Spooler, 1.77% to the warper. This is 11 to 1 in favor of the Automatic Spooler against the High Speed Warper as a reducer of loom stops. Let us tell you all about the Barber-Colman Spoolers and Warpers, and how and why they do what they do. Write, wire, or phone.

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Here is a story of rings, not just a dozen or so, but 600—every one individually tested for hardness, for roundness, for flange thickness and for general appearance. One hundred and twenty were Crys-steel Rings.

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Charlotte, N. C.

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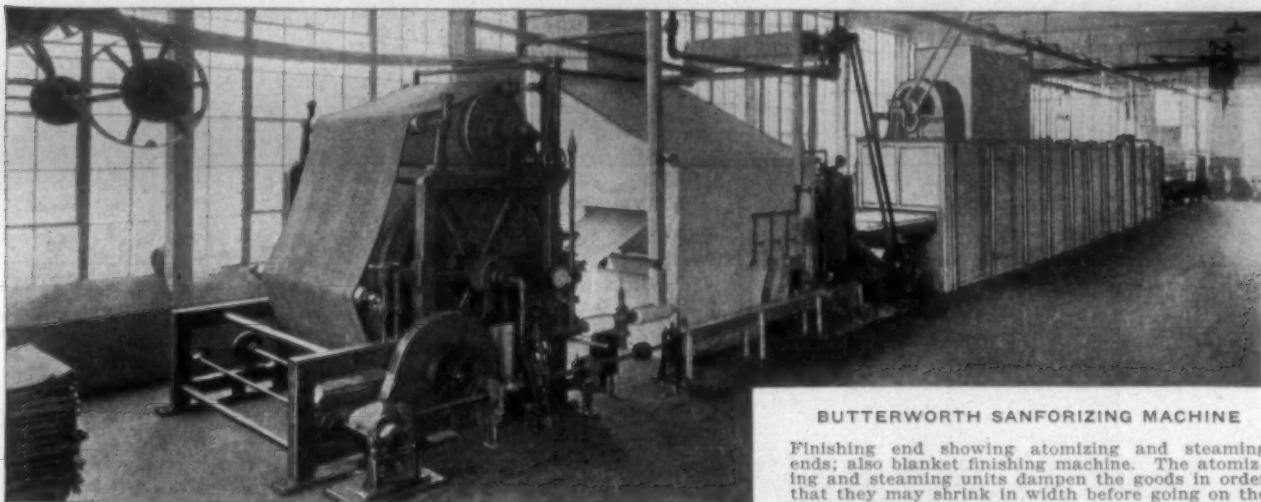
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### Sanforizing Ranges for obtaining any pre-determined shrink desired are made **COMPLETE** by Butterworth

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A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

No. 2

## We Have the Cotton—Help Use It

BY D. H. HILL, JR.

WHATEVER doubt of the size of this season's cotton crop lingered in the trade was doubtless dispelled by the Government crop report of Tuesday. The latest estimate of 15,685,000 bales, an increase of 101,000 bales over the August 1<sup>st</sup> estimate, must now be accepted as evidence that the crop is tremendously large.

The latest report will doubtless be followed by renewed efforts to bolster the price of cotton through legislation and other action. A new avalanche of cotton "plans" may reasonably be expected to follow those previously made.

It hardly seems possible that the cotton farmer can be helped out by artificial methods. The cotton is here. It cannot be legislated out of existence. Neither can it be "planned" away. With more than 15,000,000 bales of cotton this year, added to the carry-over from last year, the facts may as well be faced. The issue cannot be dodged. Yet there are many reasons why the picture is not totally dark.

It is true that the farmer will get little for his crop this year. His purchasing power will naturally be lessened. At the same time the cotton this year is the cheapest crop that has come to market in many a year. The experts predict that it will be of better quality. It will cost less to pick. It appears logical that consumption will be materially larger, and that the price at which this year's cotton will be marketed will make it very hard for foreign cotton growers to compete with American cotton.

From the mill viewpoint, no one can predict just what the situation will show during the active buying season that usually comes in the fall. In view of the fact that stocks of goods appear very small in distributive channels, it seems fair to assume that once the market is more settled, buying should be active. The mills, with an ample supply of cheap raw material, should be able to make real progress toward a reasonable profit level.

The most immediate concern of the textile industry should be a renewed effort to increase the consumption of cotton products, to find new outlets for cotton goods and to regain those markets which other products have invaded. The American Cotton Manufacturers Association has very wisely determined to put its major effort in this direction this year. Under the leadership of President Callaway the Association is doing real work in this respect. The Cotton-Textile Institute is expending increased energy to find new uses for cotton goods. The entire industry should concentrate in helping this work. It is of the utmost importance to the mills, the farmers and in fact to everyone in the South where few people, if any, are unaffected by the price of cotton.

We know that many mill men are inclined to look lightly upon the efforts of those who are seeking new uses for cotton. They do not appreciate the old saying that "every little bit added to what you've got makes just a little bit more." A good many manufacturers were inclined to smile when the first cotton letterhead made its appearance. "Just a passing fad," they said. Yet millions of yards of cotton cloth has gone into cotton stationery, providing work for hands that might otherwise been idle, and calling attention to the need for new cotton uses. That is only one instance.

We note with interest this week that one of the largest printers of calendars in the country is going to introduce a calendar for 1932 that is printed on cotton. He may, or may not succeed in putting this idea into general use. At the same time, it will doubtless take care of a great many pounds of cotton that might otherwise remain on the market.

Another example is the use of paper towels and napkins. We haven't statistics to show how many yards of cotton cloth have been displaced in this fashion. Any observant person will agree however, that the country has taken up paper towels and napkins in a big way. This business can be regained for the mills by proper effort, especially if a serious attempt is made to show people why they should return to cotton towels.

Many a man uses paper towels in his office, buys them for his employees. We have yet to meet the man who uses paper towels at home. This seems to be ample evidence that people prefer cotton towels to the cheaper paper substitute. As a matter of fact, the large linen supply houses assure us that they can furnish any business, hotel, office building or other users of towels, large and small, with a towel service that doesn't exceed the cost of paper towels. If everyone who was forced to use a paper towel or napkin would insist on the use of cotton instead, it would mean dollars for the farmers, the mills, and their employees and naturally more dollars for all Southern business.

We would like to see some agency actively take hold of the towel proposition. A great many users of paper towels could easily be persuaded to use cotton towels if the true facts in the matter were properly presented to them. Some of the cotton mills in the South are actually supplying their wash rooms with paper towels.

These suggestions are advanced here merely to illustrate the fact that the mills and the farmers, in fact everyone in the South, can accomplish a great deal toward solving the cotton problem if they will depend on real work rather than the activities of the politicians who are advancing all kind of ridiculous suggestions to "save the

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# Properties of Rayons

THE following digest of the lecture given by Major A. B. Shearer of Courtaulds, Ltd., to the members of the London Textile Institute, will be of interest. The lecturer said:

It was surprising how many people engaged in the purchase and sale of textiles had only a vague idea of the properties required in the raw materials that went to make up the different fabrics and articles they handled.

Obviously, one of the first properties to consider was that of strength because, whatever the fabric, there must be sufficient strength to hold it together; in some fabrics it would seem that this was all that was necessary. The wear did not depend on the strength of the raw material. Many buyers made a fetish of the strength test but, actually, it had little relationship to the use the article was going to be put to. He knew of several fabrics which were relatively strong if tested on a testing machine which would not wear nearly so well as similar fabrics made of much weaker yarn.

Another feature to be considered was pliability. Unless the fibre would bend easily it was unsuitable for most textile purposes and would not work satisfactorily in the machine that was making the fabric, whether woven or knitted. The fibre must be soft so as to bend round the other fibres with which it was associated in the yarn; and, of course, it must be of a softness that would allow of draping in the fabric.

The next characteristic was that of appearance; not only so far as lustre was concerned but also color, because, as they all knew, whites were not really white, but had a certain amount of color varying from yellow to blue. It was necessary to get a dead white in the yarn in order that colors might be applied later on.

Another point in appearance was lustre and this was, in a sense, the reflection on the fibre of the light that was thrown on. Further, one had to consider to what extent the fibre made from it would stand up to the use to which it was going to be put, i.e., its wearing properties. In many cases it was not only worn but also had to stand up to dry cleaning or something of that sort. As a large number of textiles were sold in colors the fibre had to be capable of absorbing and taking any color either in dyeing or in printing.

Next they had to consider the various types of rayon available; that is, the commercial types. The first three processes, nitrocellulose, cuprammonium, and viscose, were very similar in their chemical reactions and in the physical properties but cellulose acetate had very different reactions from those other three processes. One of the most obvious demonstrations of the commercial value of the four processes could be seen in the bulk which was produced throughout the world today.

Generally, it would be as well to consider the properties and the relative position of rayon itself compared with the other well-known textiles.

Cotton was far the largest in its consumption; it has a total of approximately five million metric tons per annum. Wool had about a million and a half metric tons. Silk was now falling right behind, with only 50,000 metric tons, or a little more than the quarter of the rayon production.

The proportion of the rayons being used today showed how they were finding their market in tone with their price and relative properties. Up to about 1910, nitro cellulose was approximately 48 per cent of all the rayon then being used. Cuprammonium was 36 per cent and

viscose 16 per cent; there was no commercial product of acetate.

Taking a middle period about 1924, nitro cellulose had dropped off to 7.8, cuprammonium was somewhere between 1 and 2, viscose was 88 and acetate 2.8. It was difficult to get adequate figures but, as near as one could judge, today, the proportions were, approximately, nitro-cellulose 3; cuprammonium 4; viscose 87, and acetate 6, so that viscose was somewhere in the region of nine-tenths of the world's production of rayon.

The main reason for nitro-cellulose and cuprammonium falling off was that it could not compete in price with viscose, while the properties were so small an advantage. Nitro-cellulose required double the quantity of alcohol and ether as solvents in its manufacture while it was also a dangerous process because it was highly inflammable and explosive; but the main feature really appeared to be the cost of the alcohol. Today, the only considerable production is in Belgium and, to a limited extent, in the United States; and the reason why Belgium was taking it up was that the Government was making arrangements for industrial alcohol to be sold cheaply.

Cuprammonium was also hampered by the question of cost because manufacturers of cuprammonium yarns had specialized in producing fine filaments and fine denier yarns. Not only were the yarns fine in their count but they were made up of very fine filaments and, as a result, there has been a very satisfactory demand for these yarns which, up to the present, manufacturers had either not been able to make or did not care to make.

There was a considerable increase in the production of voiles from rayon and, for that purpose, cuprammonium yarn had been used, for the reason that very fine counts were used and they had to be very highly twisted; at the same time there must be considerable flexibility and softness for draping purposes.

It is easy to get cuprammonium yarns with filaments, say, round about 40 in a 60 denier yarn; whereas in the average viscose there are not many manufacturers producing a 60 denier and, when they did, the filaments reached up to twelve. It certainly looks as if, up to the present, it has been left to the cuprammonium manufacturers to meet the specialty production in fine denier and fine filament. That was not likely, however, to go on for any considerable length of time because it was obvious that, as weavers got more into the way of using these fine filaments of rayon, the viscose manufacturers would put down in viscose the type of yarn they required.

The other specialty yarn on the market was the cellulose acetate and the first great interest in that, technically, to the wearer was the fact that its dyeing affinity was different to that of the other yarns; the point being that the cellulose acetate took up a different range of dyestuffs from particular viscose and, consequently, a cross dye or two-colored effect could be got in the fabrics; but it had also a difference in its properties, specially so far as handle was concerned. It felt rather warm, and draped more softly than the ordinary viscose yarn. For these reasons there was quite a considerable demand for cellulose acetate yarns.

As to strength, all manufacturers, of course, did not produce the same standard and quality as their competitors—some are better than others—but, taking viscose yarns, the method of testing the strength of yarn was based on the breaking strength in grammes per denier,



the denier being the method of counting the yarn.

Viscose yarn varied from 1.20 to about 2 grammes per denier when dry but, when wet, about .5 to .9 grammes per denier.

Cuprammonium was about 10 per cent stronger than the average commercial viscose yarn but nitro-cellulose yarns were definitely weaker than these other two; the average being probably about 1.25 when dry and .5 when wet. Cellulose yarns were weaker in the dry state than either cuprammonium or viscose, and varied from about 1.15 to 1.35 and, in the wet state, were approximately the same, although good viscose yarn was slightly stronger.

By comparison, pure silk was about 2.5 when dry. Strength, however, was not everything because it has been found, when experimenting with these extra strong yarns, that they would not "marry" with other fibres; that is, in weaving, if an extra strand of particularly fine yarn is put in the loom, with a cotton or flax warp, it will cut the warp completely across.

One of the important features of increased strength is that with the increased strength one increases the number of filaments to the yarn denier. About five or six years ago the average viscose yarn had a filament denier of probably six; today the average filament denier was probably more in the region of 3 to 4; and large quantities were being produced with a filament denier of 2.

The interest in increasing the strength today was not so much in improving the fabric, because, for most practical purposes, the yarn was quite strong enough; but it was increasing the wet strength in order to stand up to the treatment many fibres got when being washed, and also to improve the yarn itself by making an increased number of filaments possible and, as a result, softer and finer fabrics would be produced.

The pliability of the yarns seemed to depend very largely on the number of filaments. The question of appearance had to be considered. Taking them as a class, viscose yarns had a good white and, when satisfactorily bleached, took up brighter colors than could be placed on other textiles.

During the last two years rayon had been much more favored by the fashion trade because of the more intense reds that were produced; it is possible to get a far more intense red on rayon than on pure silk because the latter did not have so good a white.

So far as wearing properties were concerned, viscose and other rayons seemed to stand up to wear better than cottons. Taking the bend of a sleeve part of a shirt had been worn repeatedly and sent to the laundry and had rubbed up, it would be found that it was the cotton that had gone, although the cotton was usually a two-fold warp and the viscose had been put on as weft. The reason was that the rayon was smoother than the cotton and, consequently, the friction on the cotton was much greater.

Rayon was exceedingly comfortable in wear. If, for example, one had a rayon coat lining, it had a very smooth surface and there was no friction between that and the waistcoat. Then, again, rayon underwear was exceedingly comfortable and did not ruck up so much as other materials such as wool.

He had tried to find out why women had taken so quickly to rayon and he thought one reason was that when a person once took to wearing rayon articles, they would not want to go back to other fabrics because of the comfort that rayon gave. Also, it definitely gave longer wear and its smoothness had also made rayon very popular for furnishing fabrics because, after all, the comfort of sitting on a chair in the drawing room depended

very largely upon whether the chair was smooth or not.

It was important that the fabric used in upholstery should fit in with the type of dress that was fashionable, because the rough surfaced chair would soon effect the appearance of many fine dress fabrics. Therefore, it was necessary, wherever fine dress fabrics were being used, to have the upholstery done in rayon.

Rayon was also largely used for curtains and hangings and, obviously, one of the reasons for that was the amount of color and variety that could be introduced. The smoothness that was characteristic of all rayons had an important bearing on the washing. A smooth textile did not hold the dirt or soil so easily as a rough one and, in the case of rayon, the smoothness of the yarn made it difficult for the particles of dirt to adhere to it, and also made it more easy to remove any dirt.

Some points of interest in connection with questions that were answered by the lecturer are:

Viscose is not more inflammable than cotton and linen and, so far as insurance is concerned, they were treated exactly alike.

Cellulose is a bad conductor of heat and the other types were about the same as linen and cotton. They had a choice. If they wanted something that was a bad conductor of heat and if they wanted something that was rapidly absorbing moisture and readily threw it off and was not a bad conductor of heat at all.

It is difficult to be definite about rayon being fast to light. Regenerated cellulose will stand up to sunlight as well as other types of cellulose. Many cases of disintegration were not due to the fibre but to the dyes used; often the dyes themselves started the chemical action of disintegration and the process of fighting that effected the fibre itself. The thing was that people who were going to use a yarn to make a fabric that would be exposed to sunlight ought to find out whether the dyestuff was likely to disintegrate as a result of the sun's action.

Dyes that can be used for rayon are almost infinite. Practically all the known dyestuffs used for cotton might be used for dyeing viscose and there was also a big range of dyestuffs for dyeing cellulose acetate.

Asked if there was any particular ground which, when woven, had an advantage over others with regard to shrinkage, the lecturer replied that, if rayon were left alone and not pulled out, it would never shrink. What had happened was that manufacturers had tried to get out in width and length much more than the yarn was ever intended to give. In other words, if a viscose yarn was stretched in a cloth which would be normally 36 inches and it was made 39 inches by pulling it, when that cloth was put in the wash it would go back to 36 inches. That was not the fault of the fibre but of the manufacturers.

Rayon does not shrink in the same sense that wool does. If a rayon garment was pulled out while wet, and dried in a stretched condition, it would go back to normal again if wetted. As to the shrinkage from real with the finish width, this happens in all crepe. One could not get a crepe effect if it did not shrink and the more crepey the fabric the greater would be the shrinkage.

Not so many years ago everyone wanted bright colors and the demand for dull yarns only came in to any appreciable extent three years ago; but, years before this, his firm was in a position to produce dull yarns but nobody wanted them. They experimented and got a satisfactory yarn and patented the process and no one would have it; it was only about three years ago that they really commenced manufacturing on that process.

The general feeling now was to go off to a softer lustre.

(Continued on Page 27)



## AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO MEN RESPONSIBLE for WEAVING

Men have been using reeds for many years in weaving cloth, yet it has remained for research of the past decade to discover the possibilities of a reed made specially to fit the individual weave.

Research has discovered, for example, a way to free cloth from reed marks and uneven warp spacing; a way to reduce broken ends; a way to improve "cover" and improve the quality of the weave by fitting the reed to the weave. It has now made available a new Custom Made Reed—a reed made especially for the fabric you are weaving.

### WHAT IT IS

This new reed is called Emmons Custom Made Reed. These reeds are made on Precision Machines, to your exact individual requirements.

If, for instance, you are weaving voiles and want strength of dent, you specify it. The Emmons Custom Made Reed will have all the strength of dent it is possible to build in.

Or you may be running broadcloth and need extra air space. Tell us and you will get air space up to 60%, soldered all the way across, if you want it.

There is one *best* reed construction for every fabric. You might as well get it. No stock or standard reed is likely to have the construction you need, so you just order Emmons Custom Made Reed and have the exact individual quality you need *built in*. If you require reeds for quality production—a reed to fit the fabric and improve the quality—specify Emmons *Custom Made* Reeds.

### QUICK DELIVERY

It takes no longer to get the Custom Made Reeds than ordinary reeds; modern Precision Machines play a part in speeding up delivery without sacrificing accuracy.

Try Emmons Custom Made Reeds on your next order—you can always change back if you like. It may be that these individual reeds are just what your weavers have been looking for to speed up production and improve quality.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.**  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

## Expects Increased Cotton Consumption

Advices on American cotton consumption which have come to hand during the past month have tended to strengthen the belief that the consumption rate has ceased declining and that the current low price is beginning in a small way to have a stimulating effect on the use of the domestic staple. Comparison of consumption figures for July with those for June and May shows that a large part of the world has been maintaining its consumption rate practically unchanged in the last three months, according to Alton H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The decline in the United States has been of less than seasonal proportions. England used about as much American cotton in July as in May, and the Continent of Europe, notwithstanding the highly disturbed conditions there, has reduced its rate of spinning by only a very few per cent. The Orient has fully maintained its consumption rate.

The figures for world total consumption in the last three months show a greater stability of consumption than was recorded at this time of the year in recent years. Consumption declined this year from 944,000 bales in May to 925,000 in July, a decrease of only 19,000. Last year it decreased from 1,027,000 to 878,000, or 149,000 bales. Two years ago it fell from 1,339,000 to 1,186,000, or 153,000 bales. Three years ago it dropped from 1,178,000 to 1,105,000, or 73,000 bales.

Such decreases in the late spring and early summer are seasonal, reflecting curtailment of mill operations for summer holidays and the hesitation and caution which precede the formulation of ideas as to the size of the new cotton crop and the general price level for the coming season. It is only in exceptional years, such as 1927, that consumption fails to show a marked recession in the summer. Accordingly, if allowance is made for seasonal factors it may be said that the consumption rate has recently been pointing upward.

In considering this recent stability of consumption, however, it should be noted that the current rate is extremely low. During the final quarter of last season, from May to July, inclusive, the world used about 2,801,000 bales of American cotton. Without allowance for seasonal factors this is at the rate of 11,200,000 bales per year. If consideration is given to the fact that consumption is normally below average in the first and last quarters of the season, the spinning of 2,801,000 from May to July may be regarded as on a yearly basis of perhaps 11,500,000 to 11,750,000 bales. This is a far call from the total of 15,748,000 bales which the world used in the 1926-27 season, or from the total of 16,700,000 which the world used in the twelve months from December, 1926, to November, 1927, inclusive.

The decrease from the maximum spinning in the twelve months indicated to the total in the past cotton season, i. e., from 16,700,000 to 11,100,000, is 5,600,000 bales, or 33 per cent. This is primarily chargeable to the worldwide business depression, but no small part is attributable to larger use of foreign growths. The displacement of American by foreign cotton is suggested by the fact that during the past season the world used nearly as much foreign cotton as in any past season and nearly 2,000,000 more bales than four years ago.

Anticipations of increased consumption of American  
(Continued on Page 24)

# DEPENDABLE DURENE— IN MERCHANDISE THAT MOVES



*Soft fine durene, comfortable and durable, makes this boy's underwear—from The Globe Knitting Works . . . Jacob H. Blaetz offers the durene hosiery.*



*Vest and shorts of durene mesh in appealing pastel colors—from Carl Gutmann and Co., Inc. . . . The sheer durene stockings are from The Blenheim Silk Hosiery Co., Inc.*



*The William Carter Company features this durene union suit . . . The Melrose Hosiery Company produces the durene hosiery.*

One standard, one quality, one clear straightforward track for getting your durene numbers quickly into the hands of consumers—that's what durene licensees are assured of . . . For the uniform excellence of durene yarn is steadily maintained by the Durene Association of America, which also offers you styling counsel, and advertising and sales help unparalleled in the textile field.

National advertising is continuously telling retailers and shoppers that durene, the finest mercerized cotton yarn, is "softer, more elastic, more

absorptive and more durable." Customers are urged to look for the durene label on finest cotton underwear, outerwear and hosiery for men, women and children . . . The Association's contact with individual store buyers has won favorable acceptance of durene-labeled merchandise, and leading stores all over the country now feature it by name.

Perhaps the stimulus of well-styled durene numbers is just what your line needs. Let us tell you more about the cooperation we will gladly give you.

DURENE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 250 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

**Durene**  
THE FINEST COTTON

QUALITY BEGINS WITH THE YARN

MEMBERS: ABERFOYLE MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. • AMERICAN YARN AND PROCESSING CO., Mount Holly, N. C.  
DIXIE MERCERIZING COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn. • HAMPTON COMPANY, Easthampton, Mass. • CLARENCE L. MEYERS, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
SPINNERS PROCESSING COMPANY, Spindale, N. C. • STANDARD-COOSA-THATCHER COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

# The Cotton Situation

BY C. T. REVERE

Of Munds & Winslow

**A**TENTION throughout the cotton trade at present is concerned with the Bureau probabilities on September 8, and the outcome of the political plans for the rehabilitation of the producer.

After a careful survey of weather conditions in August, supplemented by advices from trusted correspondents, we are not inclined to look for much departure from the first forecast of the Crop Reporting Board. That the month has brought about local changes in the outlook is a reasonable conclusion. We think it possible that Mississippi may have lost ground, and that parts of Texas have not come up to their earlier promise. Arkansas and possibly Oklahoma may show a moderate falling off. Most of our advices indicate that the Atlantic States have a better yield outlook than they had a month ago.

From the standpoint of supply essentials, however, it seems to us it makes very little difference whether the Bureau estimates the yield at 15,200,000 or 15,800,000 bales. Either figure would spell superabundance.

The crop is moving slowly, due to several factors. One is the retardation of opening resulting from what we believe will be found to be a supernormal boll development. August precipitation has provided plant food to maintain the growth of the bolls. Many short staple areas that in past years have done well to produce  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton, will have an abundant supply approximating an inch this year. Under such conditions we hardly

could expect the flood of early receipts that come from premature opening produced by drought.

Other influences that may delay the movement are economic in character. One is the reluctance of the farmer to press his crop upon the market. Picking is slow for this reason, and also because wages offered to pickers in some districts have been unsatisfactorily low. Ginnings up to September 1 are roughly estimated at about 300,000 bales, compared with 1,878,000 last year, and 696,000 in 1926, when final ginnings exceeded 17,700,000.

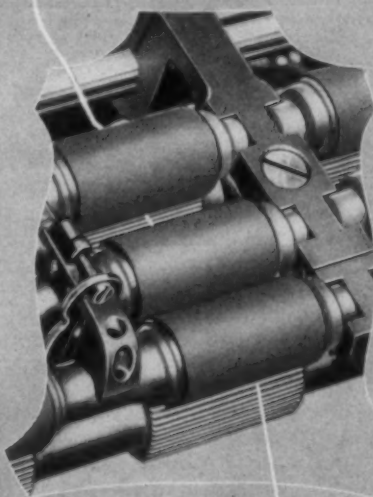
There is no doubt that the cotton trade is much confused over the various political nostrums with which the Farm Board, State Governors, and Congress are being flooded. The corpses of the Equalization Fee and the Debenture Plan have been galvanized into life and already are casting their shadow over the market. Forward sales for export are dishearteningly small, as foreign importers are holding off, fearing to buy with all these uncertainties ahead. Naturally, if cotton is to be dumped on a basis far below domestic prices, the merchant abroad will not care to stock up now. Domestic manufacturers are facing the threat of having European and Oriental competitors obtain their supplies several dollars per bale less than cotton can be bought at home. In the end, this will mean the loss of export markets

(Continued on Page 24)

## GILLEATHER! YOUR TOP ROLLS!

**A**FTER ALL, nothing takes the place of Leather for top roll coverings. But the leather must be just right or the results are all wrong.

GILLEATHER is selected sheep skin, tanned by suspension for five or six weeks in pure hemlock bark liquors; finished by experts with whom the art of making



good roll leather is a family heritage.

You can depend upon GILLEATHER for better yarn, fewer breaks, no fluting, roughing or splitting. Why not let us send you a sample to try?



Further information can be had by writing to our main office, Salem, Mass., or to either of our Southern Representatives: Mr. Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Mr. Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

# GIL SHEEP SKIN LEATHER for TOP ROLLS

GILL LEATHER CO.



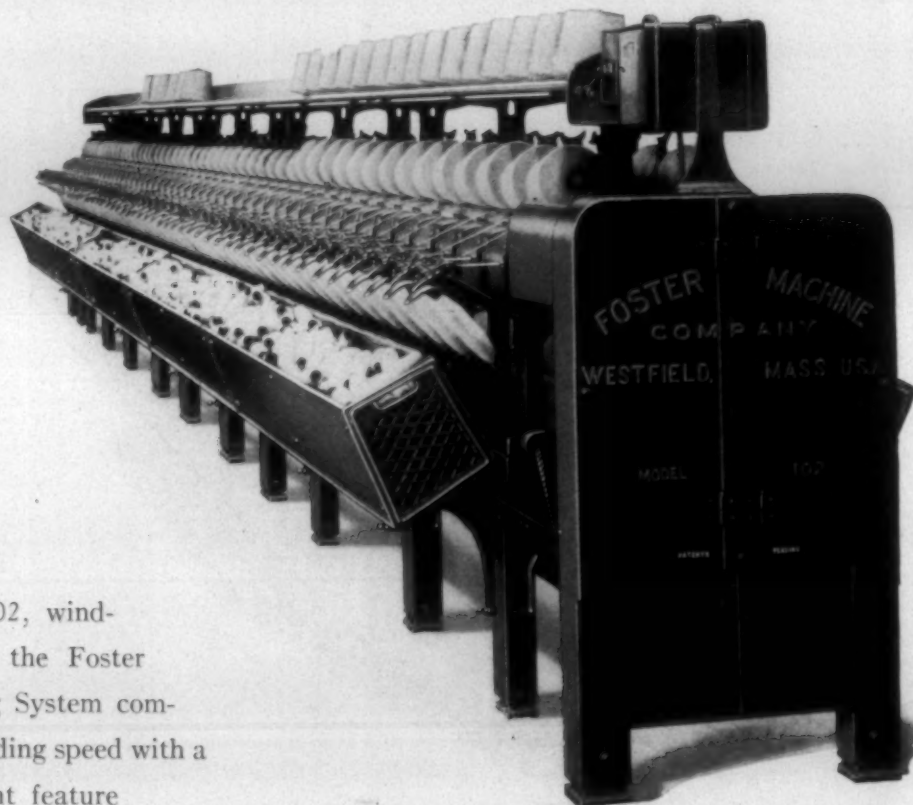
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

# Cone Warping

## THE FOSTER MODEL 102 WINDER



The Model 102, winding cones for the Foster Cone Warping System combines high winding speed with a more important feature

### LOW WINDING COST PER LB. OF YARN

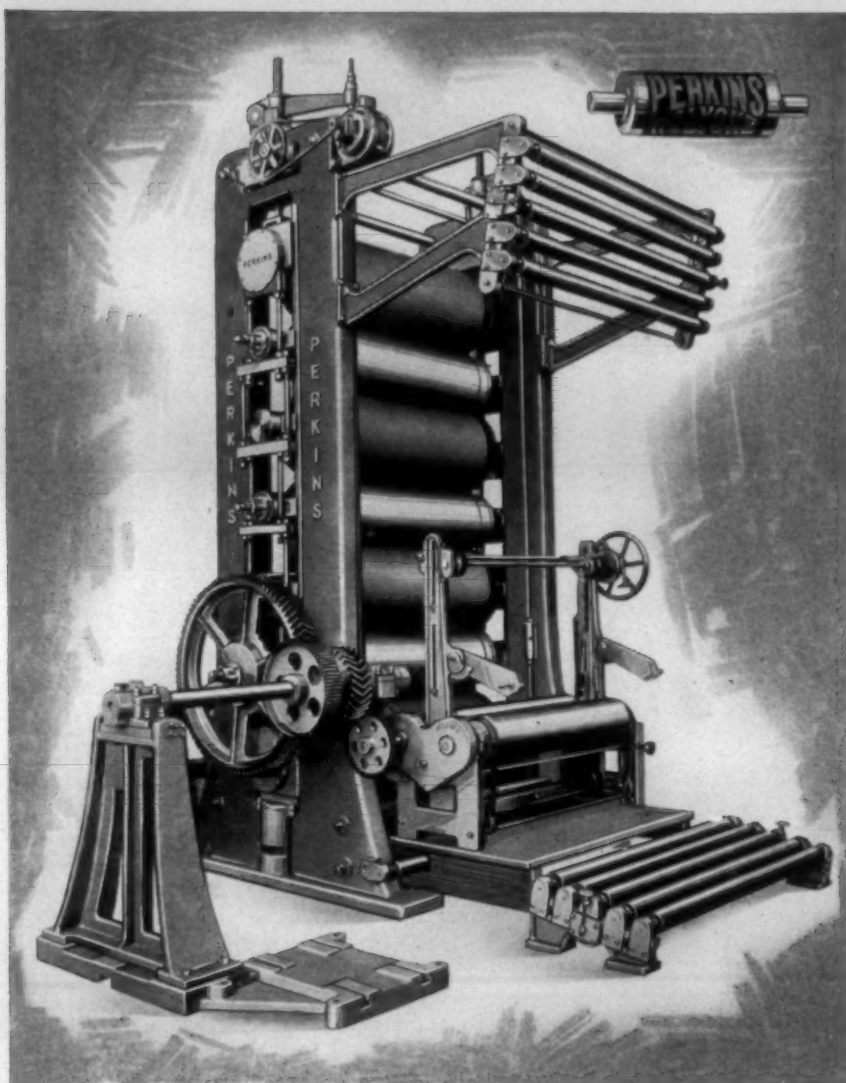
The operating parts of this machine have been designed to reduce the stoppage period after "run-outs" and "slub-breaks" and secures nearer 100 per cent production than on previous models of winders and spoolers.

The operative of former models NOW operating the model 102 pieces one-third more ends and produces one-third more pounds.

## Foster Machine Company

WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

John Hill, Southern Representative, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



**Rugged**

=

**Flexible**

=

**Perfectly  
Balanced**

=

**NO  
CALENDER  
CAN BE  
BETTER  
THAN THE  
ROLLS  
IN IT**

This Perkins Seven-Roll Roller Bearing Chasing Calender has compound lever pressure and motor-driven mechanism for raising and separating the calender rolls.

This drive employs a single reduction of continuous-tooth herringbone gears with a silent chain drive from the motor to the driving shaft.

This Calender has a five-pass chasing attachment equipped with roller bearings, and a Perkins Automatic Winder, also equipped with anti-friction bearings.

**B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.**

Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool—Calenders, Drying Machines, Starch, Water and Tommy Dodd Mangles, Dyeing Machines, Padders, Ranges, Scutchers, Singers, Squeezers, Tenters, Washers, Winders

# Georgia Group to Meet September 25

The fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, composed of the superintendents, overseers, etc., of the mills of Georgia, will be held on Friday, September 25th, at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Slashing and weaving, warp preparation, and mechanical questions will be discussed in the round-table discussion sessions, and officers for the next year will be elected.

George S. Elliott, superintendent, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga., will lead the slashing discussion, and Frank K. Petrea, superintendent, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., who is general chairman of the organization, will conduct the session on weaving. P. L. Lindsey, master mechanic, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, will be in charge of the mechanical discussion which is designed for the mill master mechanics and engineers.

E. H. Rogers, agent, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, is vice general chairman of the organization, and Robert W. Philip, editor of Cotton, is secretary and treasurer. The executive committee members are: Albert Lehmann, Jr., superintendent, Dixie Cotton Mills, La-Grange; George W. Murphy, superintendent, Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Company; D. D. Towers, superintendent, Anchor Duck Mills, Rome; A. E. Massey, superintendent, Exposition Cotton Mills; and George S. Elliott, superintendent, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland.

The meeting on September 25th will open at 9:30 a. m., and there will be a morning session, a "Dutch" luncheon, and an afternoon session. Mill men and others from other States will be welcome.

The questionnaire covering the subjects which will be discussed follows:

## SLASHING AND WARP PREPARATION

1. Is it better to have quick drying process with high temperature on cylinder at high speed, or low temperature on cylinder at low speed? Give your experience as to best temperature and yards per minute. Have you tried higher or lower speed, and what results? Give yarn numbers and ends in warp.

2. What percentage of your total size formula is starch; what percentage is softeners, gums, etc., and what percentage is solids? Give construction and yarn numbers, and state what kind of starch is used. ((b) What have you found is the best percentage of size to apply, for weaving purposes only?

3. How can you make a good cut mark on denims or other colored warp yarn that a weaver can see? (b) How can you prevent the dye used for the cut mark from sticking to the slasher cylinder?

4. What will cause the stretch in yarn to be more on one slasher than another when the same number of yarn, same number of yards, and same number of ends are run, and where the slashers are exactly alike?

5. What is the principal cause of so-called slasher damage that causes seconds, not counting black oil that may be on yarn before it gets to slasher? What is slasher damage? Cause? Remedy, if any?

6. What is the best formula for sticking the jacket to the slasher roll? What material have you found best to use for the jacket?

7. What causes yarn to stick to slasher cylinders, and what are the remedies?

8. What do you do to overcome short strings or "wild

yarns" coming up on warps from automatic spooling? Do you have this on warps from old style spoolers? Do you have this on warps from cone winders?

## WEAVING

9. Why do two pieces of cloth have a different feel—one may feel like leather, the other have a soft feel—with both pieces made with exactly the same size formula?

10. Do you specify the depth of wire as well as the thickness when ordering reeds, and will varying depth cut shuttles or throw reed out of alignment?

11. What is the average life of a shuttle? Give loom widths, speeds, etc.

12. What do you do to a reed that has been cut by a shuttle screw?

13. What is the best way to set a loom to keep bow out of the warp threads two or three inches from selvage and prevent the cloth from showing baggy in the center?

14. Should loom sections be made large enough to keep the best fixers busy, and force the weaker ones to get by the best way they can?

15. Why does a piece of heavy sheeting 90 inches wide vary almost an inch during the weaving? What is the best way to control this?

## MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

16. How many pounds of coal should it take to horsepower where a plant is operated entirely by steam? State type of equipment and feed.

17. Can cast iron and steel be successfully welded together with cast iron?

18. Which will make the best weld for a piece of cast iron—to be ground out, chiseled out, or burned out with a torch?

19. What have you found to be the best method for cleaning a slate switchboard with oil on it? What is best to use for this purpose?

20. What method do you use, and how often do you check air gaps in motors, also compensators? What tolerance should be allowed?

21. What have you found to be the best preparation for cleaning and protecting coils in motors?

## Full Fashioned Men Meet

Blowing Rock, N. C.—Saturday morning's session of the two-day meeting of the North Carolina Full Fashioned Hosiery Association was given over to routine business, including reports. General discussion on present business conditions and outlook for the near future for the industry and the election of all of the old board of directors, with the exception of J. K. Voehringer, Jr., Greensboro, president of the Mock Judson Voehringer Company, Inc., who resigned some time ago. A. R. Hoover of the Hoover Hosiery Company, Concord, being elected in his place, and Morris Prince of Greensboro, was re-elected secretary and C. W. Gaddy, manager of the knitting department of the Wiscasset Mills Company, Albemarle, was re-elected chairman of the board.

Following luncheon at midday at the Green Park Hotel, where the meetings were held, the Association closed its fall meeting, which was considered by all who attended as one of the best meetings held, especially so Dr. Taylor's presentation of the idea of using statistics and other data on manufacturing, markets, business trends and styles, etc., was considered one of the best features of the meeting, and that his suggestions would be very helpful in guiding the industry in the future.



## Cotton Crop Forecast Shows Increase

This year's cotton crop was estimated at 15,685,000 bales Tuesday by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 15,584,000 bales a month ago.

The department's estimate was based on the condition of the crop September 1, which was 68.0 per cent of a normal, as compared with 74.9 per cent a month ago and 53.2 per cent a year ago, and of the estimated area remaining September 1 for harvest, which was 40,889,000 acres.

The August estimate of production, which caused a heavy slump in cotton prices, was based on the July acreage less the average 10-year abandonment. July acreage was 41,491,000 but application of the acreage abandonment resulted in 40,129,000 acres being used as the basis for the August production estimate. Actual abandonment since July 1 this year was placed at 1.5 per cent, as compared with 3.0 per cent for the ten years 1921-30.

This year's indicated yield is placed at 193.6 pounds per acre, as compared with an estimate of 185.8 pounds a month ago, 147.7 pounds produced last year and 154.4 pounds, the 10-year average.

The acreage remaining for harvest, condition of the crop on September 1 and indicated production, by States, follows:

State	Acreage	Condition	Production
Virginia	67,000	83	41,000
North Carolina	1,338,000	77	715,000
South Carolina	1,930,000	70	929,000
Georgia	3,385,000	63	1,311,000
Florida	120,000	69	36,000
Missouri	336,000	85	239,000
Tennessee	1,114,000	76	501,000
Alabama	3,386,000	66	1,288,000
Mississippi	3,985,000	59	1,500,000
Louisiana	1,913,000	67	860,000
Texas	15,852,000	67	5,094,000
Oklahoma	3,334,000	68	1,254,000
Arkansas	3,621,000	75	1,513,000
New Mexico	119,000	91	95,000
Arizona	176,000	90	127,000
California	200,000	85	176,000
Others	13,000	79	6,000
U. S. total	40,889,000	68	15,685,000
Lower California	69,000	82	35,000

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to September 1 was announced by the Census Bureau today to have totaled 565,160 running bales, counting 10,038 round bales as half bales and including 19 bales of American-Egyptian, compared with 1,879,919 bales, including 43,391 round bales and 57 American-Egyptian last year.

Ginnings by States to September 1 were: Alabama, 48,031 bales; Arizona, 1,666; Florida, 10,556; Georgia, 118,330; Louisiana, 10,568; Mississippi, 6,566; South Carolina, 15,710; Texas, 353,023; all other States, 710.

Commenting on the report the department said the increase above the August forecast was largely due to lower than average abandonment.

The indicated crop for 1931 is 1,753,000 bales greater than the 1930 crop and 417,000 above the 1925-1929 average of 15,268,000 bales.

The department said August was generally favorable to the crop, save in the Delta sections of Arkansas and Mississippi where weather conditions were bad and were accompanied by an increase in weevil damage.

In its proposal for plowing under every third row of cotton made after the August production estimate, the Farm Board said this year's crop and the carry-over of cotton indicated a supply of about 25,000,000 bales, as compared with probably world consumption of American cotton during the present fiscal year of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales.

This, the Farm Board said, left a probable carry-over a year from now of about 11,000,000 bales, in spite of a reduction of 10 per cent in cotton acreage last spring.

The board's suggestion for destroying every third row of cotton was rejected by the cotton States. It had promised to hold the approximately 1,300,000 bales it owns off the market if the plan were adopted.

No announcement has been made on the 1,300,000 bales but no known move has been made to dispose of any of it.

## New Synthetic Fiber Reported

Buffalo, N. Y.—The world's first synthetic dress goods fiber—product of an anti-freeze solution and an acid made from castor oil and alkali—was revealed to the American Chemical Society here.

The new stuff is a silken substance, different from anything heretofore known. Its discovery was described by Wallace H. Carothers and Julian W. Hill, of the DuPont Company.

The scientific report stated that because of difficulties still to overcome this synthetic clothing is too costly for immediate commercial application. It was reported as the first peep into an industrial development of the future.

The difference between the new synthetic dress stuff and the "artificial silks" is wide. The artificial product substitutes machinery for the silk worm; the machines translating the natural foods of the worm, mainly cellulose, directly into fiber.

The new synthetic process takes lifeless matter and builds its directly into something resembling both cellulose and silk, but which is neither. The starting substances are ethylene glycol, which may be produced by fusing castor oil under heat with an alkali.

With these the synthetic chemists build up a substance they name hexadecamethylendicarboxylic acid. This material is converted by treatment and machinery into dress fiber.

## Fashionable Fall Fabrics

The new issue of the Swatch Book from the Cotton-Textile Institute presenting the new season's fabrics illustrates the continuing improved styling now characterizing styled cottons. This collection of fabrics is representative of the market's current offerings and reflects the adaptability of cottons to present fashion trends and needs.

Among the unusual novelty cottons, particular interest is attached to the sheer tweeds, the heavy nubby tweeds, the meshes with a winter complexion, the ratines and eponges with a tweed complex, yet with a finish so smooth that they almost belie the description. Included, too, are many interesting new designs on numerous fabrics that enjoy a year-round demand.

Special attention is directed to the excellent color ranges of these new cottons—the deep reds, browns and greens that are so much in the fashion picture, the navy shades and vibrant rusts. Because of the growing significance of solid colors and the increased importance of

texture and weave, a whole page has been devoted to this phase of the fabric mode.

All fabrics included are the unanimous choice for fashion significance and predominant style trends, of the impartial style jury. Selection of these fabrics is made with all marks of identification removed. Many more fabrics of types similar to those shown in the swatch book are available in the market and the Cotton-Textile Institute will be glad to furnish information as to trade sources of supply.

### Cleaning and Scouring Textiles With Trichlorethylene

Cleaning and scouring raw wool and woven textiles with the non-inflammable Trichlorethylene is discussed in detail in the booklet, "Trichlorethylene, Its Properties and Uses," recently issued by The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Inc. Trichlorethylene, commercially known as Tri, is said to be an excellent cleaning fluid because it has a powerful solvent action on fats, oils and greases, is non-inflammable, is non-corrosive to metals and is harmless to textiles.

Tri is a colorless stable liquid, with a boiling point of 86.7 degrees C. (188 degrees F.) and a density of 1.4762 at 15 degrees-4 degrees C. It is stable even in the presence of water at temperatures considerably above its boiling point. Its physiological action is milder than that of petroleum solvents, chloroform and many other solvents according to available information.

Tri is increasing in use as a dry-cleaning agent. It has a remarkable cleaning and brightening effect, and is safely used for all classes of material. It also has considerable use as a spotting agent.

In degreasing raw wool Trio is claimed to give good fiber cleaning, improve the appearance and durability of the wool, increase the felting properties, and prevent fire hazard. Several types of equipment are described in which Tri is employed as the cleaning solvent.

Silks and silk hosiery can be cleaned effectively by Tri combined with soap or sulphonated oil. The presence of the soap aids materially in removing dirt as well as grease. For such woven textiles, the amount of machine oil, grease and dirt may be from 20 to 25 per cent by weight. A shorter cleaning time, lower power and labor costs, and a cleaner and more durable cloth are features in textile cleaning with Tri.

Another described use is the cleaning of textile machinery with Tri. The needles and bars of knitting machines, motors, and parts of other machines or equipment used for textile work can be readily degreased by this solvent.

### Cottons Taking New York

Worth Street is the center of cotton exhibitions. After the Cannon towel display comes the fourth annual Manikin Parade and Trade Conference, an institution sponsored by the Cotton-Textile Institute, in co-operation with the National Cotton Dress Manufacturers. It is to be held on the afternoon of Thursday, 17th, at 2:30 o'clock. This year, for the first time, the co-operation and support of the United Women's Wear League and of the \$3.75 dress manufacturers group of the Associated Dress Industries of America, have been extended to widen the scope and influence of this unique combined showing of the new cottons. As in the past, the event will be held at 40 Worth Street, space having been provided on the fourth floor of the Thomas Street annex.

## Careful Spinners Want Clean Top Rolls

NON-FLUID OIL stays in roll necks—won't creep out on the rolls.

NON-FLUID OIL gives perfect friction-reducing lubrication that spinners are looking for. Its use makes spinning easier—keeps the product free from oil spots—

—and it lasts so much longer per application than liquid oil that it actually costs less per year for better lubrication.

Write today for testing sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

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Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

So. Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

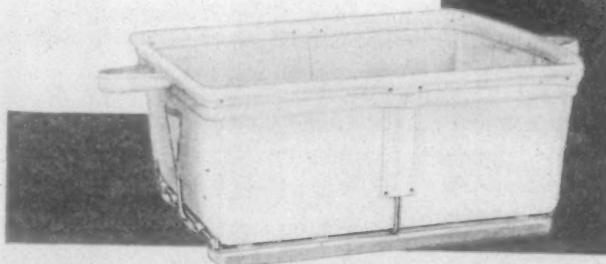
#### WAREHOUSES

Chicago, Ill.	Providence, R. I.	Atlanta, Ga.
St. Louis, Mo.	Detroit, Mich.	Charlotte, N. C.
New Orleans, La.	Spartanburg, S. C.	Greenville, S. C.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
**NON-FLUID OIL**  
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

*Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month*

Made RIGHT...of the  
RIGHT materials



CONSTRUCTED for service . . . the hardest kind . . . the kind the textile industry demands! These Rockweave baskets, hampers and trucks are extra-strong, with extra strength in the right places—and made with the right materials. The bottom, which gets the worst wear, is reinforced with galvanized steel strap bands, riveted to the frame both crosswise and lengthwise. Highly tempered steel frames combat sagging, warping, bending. Chrome leather heavily

reinforces the top rims. Wood parts are of hard, strong, clear oak and maple. Casters, handles, eyelets, and shoes are especially designed for rough treatment. The cover of Triumph Duck is a sturdy material made in our mills, to conform to our severest tests.

Special and standard sizes supplied promptly. Send orders for all Rockweave products and requests for complete information to any address below.

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## PERSONAL NEWS

S. J. Harvey has been promoted to second hand in wool carding at the Draper American Mills, Draper, N. C.

Will R. Jones has been promoted from second hand to night overseer of wool carding at the Draper American Mills, Draper, N. C.

L. L. Belton has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of wool carding at the Draper American Mill, Draper, N. C.

T. R. Ellis is general overseer of spinning, spooling and warping, day and night, at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Nos. 1 and 3, Lancaster, S. C.

R. P. Barton is general overseer of spinning, spooling, warping, twisting and roller shop at the Lancaster Cotton Mills No. 2, Lancaster, S. C.

A. H. Goodman has accepted the position of general overseer of spinning, twisting and winding at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala. He is from Clinton, S. C.

J. J. Ponders has resigned as general overseer of spinning, winding and twisting at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

D. A. Purcell, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, has resigned as overseer of marquisette weaving at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to become assistant superintendent and designer at Roanoke Mills No. 2, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

E. A. McKenna, professor of weaving and designing at the Clemson Textile Department, and Miss Ruth Lucille Wills of Greenville, S. C., were married on September 5, 1931. They will make their home at Clemson College, S. C.

C. D. Reams, a member of the 1931 graduating class of the North Carolina State College Textile School, has been appointed designer at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C. This mill makes a high grade of fancy marquisettes.

It is interesting to note that State College graduates fill many official positions with the mills in Roanoke Rapids. Among them are: W. L. Manning, president, Rosemary Mfg. Co.; E. B. Manning, designer, Rosemary Mfg. Co.; J. E. McGee, assistant superintendent, Rosemary Mfg. Co.; M. R. Vick, superintendent of carding, Rosemary Mfg. Co.; J. D. Cassada, superintendent, Roanoke Mills No. 2; J. C. Farmer, foreman carding, Roanoke Mills No. 1; J. B. Dunn, paymaster, Roanoke Mills No. 1.

Sam T. Anderson, foreman of the wool carding department in the Draper American Mill, one of the group of mills belonging to the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mill Company, was last week promoted to assistant superintendent for the Draper American and Wearwell Sheeting Mills. G. C. Truslow is superintendent of these two plants. Mr. Anderson came to the Draper American Mill in August, 1917, from the Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C., where he had been overseer of a cloth room for two years. Prior to that he had been a student at Clemson College. When first employed at the Draper plant he was second hand in the wool carding department until December 1, 1923, at which time he was promoted to overseer. Suc-

ceeding Mr. Anderson as overseer of the wool carding department is L. L. Belton, who had been night overseer in the same department. Will R. Jones becomes the new night foreman and S. J. Harvey succeeds Mr. Jones as second hand.

G. R. Grumby, who has been superintendent of the cotton mill of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Company, Cedartown, Ga., has been made general manager of the company under the reorganization that was announced last week. Besides being manager of the cotton mill, Mr. Grumby is manager and buyer for the Wayside Inn Company, the Cedartown Warehousing Company and the Adamson Cedartown Estates, Inc., all of these enterprises having formerly been headed by the late Chas. Adamson. Mr. Adamson had been with the Cedartown Cotton & Export Company for the past 25 years and for the past 15 years been general superintendent.

### Carolina Co-operative Council

Spray, N. C.—The Carolina Co-operative Council, an organization composed of over 300 key men from the plants of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Company, will hold its first meeting for the year 1931-32 on September 22nd. Local men will be the speakers, new officers will be installed and a number of business matters handled.

The Council is beginning with this September meeting its twelfth year as an organization. Since it was organized in 1920 some of the leading speakers and entertainers in America have appeared on its programs. The speakers at the September meeting will be Luther H. Hodges, who served 10 years as Council secretary; J. O. Thomas, present secretary; J. F. Meisamer; I. E. Hicks; W. J. Baughn and W. J. Arthur, all of whom will make short talks.

The new officers to be installed are: S. T. Anderson, president; W. J. Baughn, vice-president and chairman of the program committee; J. O. Thomas, secretary; H. E. Wright, assistant secretary; L. W. Clark, E. E. Easley, L. M. Barksdale and H. W. Owen, committee chairmen. J. J. Shumate is the retiring president.

### Sectional Meetings S. T. A.

The following schedule of fall meetings for the Southern Textile Association has been announced by Walter C. Taylor, secretary:

Eastern Carolina Division will meet at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., October 2.

The semi-annual meeting will be held at Charlotte on October 9 and 10. The first session will be held on the night of the 9th and the concluding session on the following morning.

The Master Mechanics Division will meet in Gastonia, N. C., on October 16.

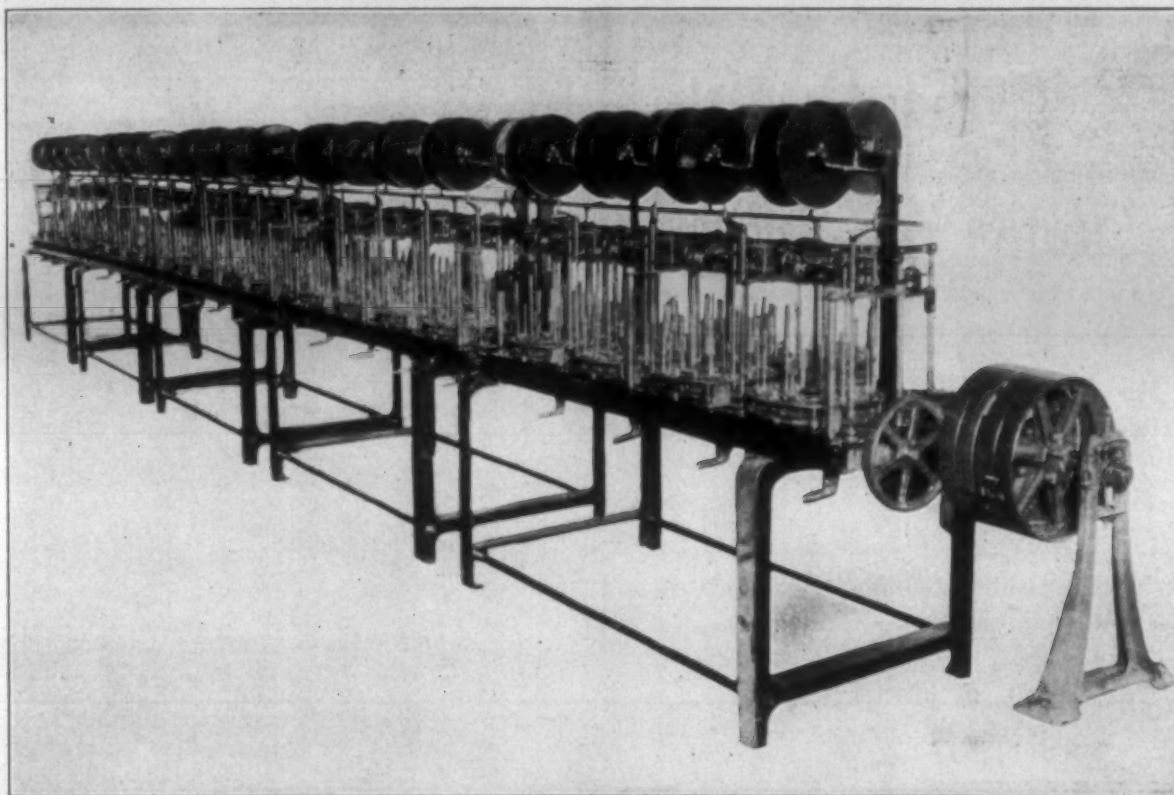
The Weavers Division will meet in Greenville, S. C., on November 13.

The Spinners Section (South Carolina) will meet on November 20, the date to be announced later.

Programs for these meetings and additional details about them will be announced soon.

STONY POINT, N. C.—The Adell Yarn Mill has been incorporated here by W. H. Suttentfield, F. B. Bunch and H. T. Steele, all of Statesville. It is understood that the company was organized to take over the Adell Manufacturing Company, a yarn plant of 6,000 spindles, which has been in receivership, Mr. Steele being the receiver.



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An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braiders

Performance is the true test of any production machine.

## Compare the Consistently High Performance of the Multiple Head Braiders

Always running at the designed speed, never slipping,  
never slacking, day after day turning out more product.  
Turning it out in the smallest amount of floor space,  
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Plant of  
**Caraleigh Mills Company**  
Raleigh, N. C.

15,680 spindles  
355 looms

Floor space sufficient to increase to 500 looms.

#### MODERN MACHINERY

Village for double shift.

Would consider lease with option to purchase.

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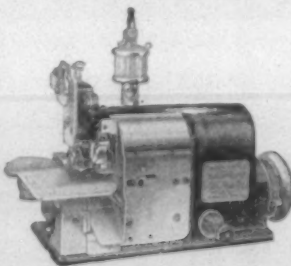


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Why not protect your employees  
with real sanitary equipment?

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#### MERROW

Trade Mark  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

High speed trimming and  
overseaming, overedging,  
plain crochet and shell  
stitch machines for use on  
knitted and woven goods  
of all kinds.

Let us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB  
and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece  
goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**  
8 LAUREL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

## Print Cloth Group Meets

Greenville, S. C.—At a meeting here Thursday of print cloth mill executives many factors were pointed to as rendering the coming fall and winter as particularly opportune for revival of business activity in this important branch of the cotton manufacturing industry. Over 50,000 print cloth looms were represented.

Cotton mills are carrying into the new cotton year a smaller quantity of the raw product in their warehouses than at any time since 1925. Increased demand for cotton goods is typical of the fall season. It is believed that this increase will be accentuated by the phenomenally low prices for goods, reflecting the lowest cotton price in the present century. Moreover, as a result of self-restraint over a long period the print cloth mills have reduced their stocks of goods on hand to the lowest point in nearly four years.

There is a natural need for replacement after a long depression and it is realized that customers' supplies are depleted, as indicated by frequent orders for rush shipments of cotton goods of this kind. Despite unfavorable business conditions the sale of print cloths for the first half of 1931 showed a 33 per cent increase over the same period in 1930, and the attitude of mill executives here is taken as indicating confidence in continued and increased use of their goods. In short, the manufacturers feel that by wise moderation in their operating policies and intelligent exploitation of qualities and uses of cotton they have made substantial progress in putting their affairs to right and are now in a position to capitalize these achievements.

In making public this announcement, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, who presided at the meeting, stated that 12,000,000 people in the United States are dependent upon cotton farming and manufacturing. Mr. Sloan went on to state: "Cotton manufacturing employs more people than any other manufacturing industry in the country. Since the print cloth section is its largest branch, increased demand for these cotton fabrics would tend to alleviate the employment situation in many mill centers and accelerate the consumption of raw cotton. The public benefits are obvious."

"It was clearly indicated in today's discussion that the print cloth mill executives will continue to observe the principle of balancing supply with demand which has been so helpful in bringing about the present favorable statistical position. Moreover, the print cloth mills will continue to observe the two industry-wide reforms recently put into effect. These measures provide for maximum working schedules of fifty-five hours on the day shift and fifty hours on the night shift, where mills still work at night, and the discontinuance of night employment of women and minors." By resolution these principles were unanimously indorsed.

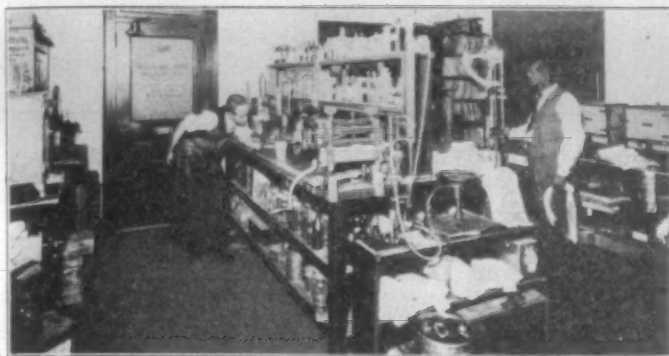
## Southern Mill Men Protest Proposed Northern Rail Rates

Washington.—Southern cotton manufacturers and State railroad commissions have filed protests with the Interstate Commerce Commission against new schedules proposed by carriers in northern and eastern territory on joint rates for cotton goods and knitted goods from Southern points of origin to destinations north of the Ohio and east of the Potomac rivers.

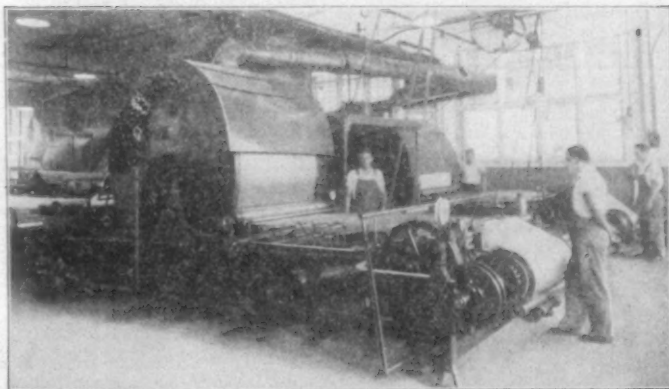
# From Laboratory to Loom

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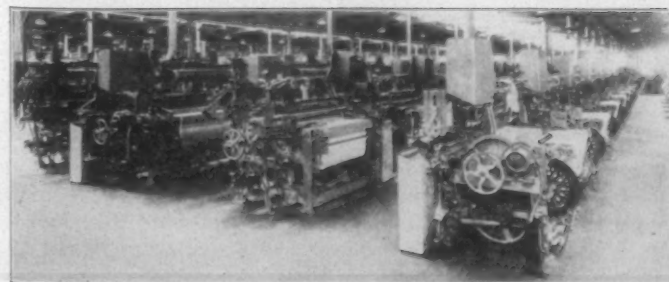
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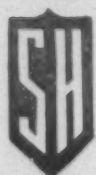
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Cotton Planting Control Illegal

The late Chief Justice Taft is quoted as saying:

It has never been supposed, since the adoption of the constitution, that the business of the butcher, or the baker, the tailor, the woodchopper, the mining operator, or the miner was clothed with such a public interest that the price of his product or his wages could be fixed by State regulation.

A recent decision handed down by a Federal Court of Appeals held unconstitutional an Oklahoma law which declared the manufacture, sale and distribution of ice to be "a public business," and providing for its regulation.

Its opinion declares that the Oklahoma legislature had no power to enact the law, which requires a certificate of public convenience and necessity to engage in the ice business and provides that the corporation commission of that State might fix the price of ice, just as it prescribes the rates charged by public utilities.

A declaration by a State legislature that a certain business is "affected with a public interest" is held not to be sufficient to warrant its regulation by the State.

The menace of an apparent overproduction has called forth many plans and suggestions for State action and State laws to regulate and control the planting of cotton in 1932 and an effort has been made to secure uniform legislation by all cotton planting States.

The legality of suggested measures for State interference with cotton growing which is a private business, even under the exceptional circumstances now existing, is questioned in many quarters and there is a strong belief that all legislation which has been proposed up to the present time would, if enacted, be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional.

The right of a man to grow cotton or any other product upon the land which he owns or

rents must be preserved and it is more important to sustain that right than it is to remove the surplus of cotton.

The interference of the Federal Government with the affairs of the several States has been substantially checked.

The interference of the States with the legitimate affairs of citizens must also be checked.

We are in entire sympathy with legitimate efforts to reduce the cotton acreage next year but some optional plan must be provided and we are absolutely against any legislation which will deny to the farmer the right to plant his entire farm in cotton if he wills to do so.

## Slightly Reduced Purchasing Power

Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, is authority for the statement that "the purchasing power" of this year's cotton crop, on the basis of estimated production and prevailing prices, is "only six per cent less than the purchasing power of last year's crop."

This statement will offer encouragement to those who have seen a great shrinking of the purchasing power of the farmers as a cause of a continuation of the depression.

The farmers have raised this crop at a very small expense, comparatively speaking. They bought very little fertilizer and had such a remarkable growing season that a minimum of farm labor was required.

The clothing and most of the other things which the farmer must buy have decreased in price far more than 6 per cent and it appears that they will have a buying power which should be felt.

## Under Consumption As Result of Low Price of Silver

We have several times called attention to the fact that the present depression is largely due to the low value of silver which reduces the buying power of a large portion of the world.

In his last weekly letter Rober Babson covers this situation and it is of such vital importance that we are justified in using editorial space to acquaint our readers with the facts.

Mr. Babson said:

Since world difficulties are not due to general overproduction but to failure of world purchasing power, we should attack the problem at its root and bend all efforts toward raising the world standard of living. The present apparent surplus of goods is largely due to the markets of Russia, Germany, China, India, Mexico, etc., being cut off. Open these markets to normal and there will be a shortage of goods instead of a surplus. Prices will rise and business wheels will turn faster throughout the world.

To reopen the markets of China and the Far East we

should, in agreement with other powers, adopt some effective measures to restore the value of silver in international trade. This would at once expand trade with China and the Far East, Mexico and South America. China, of course, uses silver currency entirely. Although India and South America are nominally on a gold basis, they have more silver than gold. India for 2,000 years was a silver standard country and the savings of her people are still in silver. There are two schools of thought on this question. One school, of whom Dr. Hermann F. Arendtz of Boston is a leader, recommends that we adopt an international bimetallic monetary system with a silver to gold ratio of 30 to 1. By this means the value of silver would be raised to about 68 cents an ounce. The plan would undoubtedly raise world prices by providing a new source of primary money. All silver countries would at once benefit. Moreover this school believes England, France, Germany, South America and Mexico would then be able to pay their debts to us. Proponents of the plan say that it would be better to have our foreign debts paid in money of less purchasing power than not to be paid at all!

The other school proposes, not a change in the gold standard, but informal agreements between the United States, England, France and Japan to restore the value of silver by not selling government silver below 50 cents an ounce, and by buying it for subsidiary coinage whenever it goes below 50 cents an ounce. Proponents of this plan claim that it would accomplish restoration of buying power of the Far East and other silver countries, without disturbing the gold standard here and in Europe. Straight bi-metallists, however, say that such an informal agreement could not be enforced, and anything but formal adoption of bi-metallism would be futile.

Whatever plan may finally prove best, all realize that the world cannot continue indefinitely on a gold basis, and that refusal to recognize this fact is partly responsible for declining prices, lowering of profits, widespread unemployment and generally declining business.

### As It Will Be

The following item appeared recently upon the market page of the Daily News Record:

The delivery "squeeze" on blankets which has been warned against by the mills for many months is coming into partial realization, according to reports from the mills. About half of the leading manufacturers state that the best shipments that can be made on the popular selling numbers are three to four weeks off. A few say they have no goods for shipment before some time in October.

This is an illustration of a condition which will eventually be seen in other lines of textiles.

Buyers have withheld orders for a long time and mills have worked down their stocks of goods until they are far below normal.

Some day buyers are going to decide that it is time to accumulate goods and many of them are likely to reach that decision at about the same time.

When the demand comes it will, if the usual occurs, find many mills sold far ahead at no-profit prices and unable to take advantage of the situation.

We strongly advise caution in selling far

ahead, in the face of the fact that stocks of goods are extremely low and that any spurt of buying would result in better prices.

### Mill Men Optimistic

The following report which was sent out after a recent meeting of the print cloth manufacturers at Greenville, S. C., is not only optimistic but gives a basis for optimism:

Many factors were pointed to as rendering the coming fall and winter as particularly opportune for revival of business activity in this important branch of the cotton manufacturing industry. Many significant thoughts were brought out in the discussions.

Cotton mills are carrying into the new cotton year a smaller quantity of the raw product in their warehouses than at any time since 1925. Increased demand for cotton goods is typical of the fall season. It is believed that this increase will be accentuated by the phenomenally low prices for goods reflecting the lowest cotton price in the present century. Moreover, as a result of self restraint over a long period the print cloth mills have reduced their stocks of goods on hand to the lowest point in nearly four years.

There is a natural need for replacement after a long depression and it is realized that customers' supplies are depleted as indicated by frequent orders for rush shipments of cotton goods of this kind. Despite unfavorable business conditions, the sale of print cloths for the first half of 1931 showed a 33 per cent increase over the same period in 1930, and the attitude of mill executives here to day is taken as indicating confidence in continued and increased use of their goods.

### The Story of Hosiery

Written and published on behalf of the May Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., "The Story of Hosiery" is one of the most interesting attractive and informative books on any phase of the textile industry that we have yet seen. It traces the history of hosiery from earliest development of the crudest types of hose to the most recent development in the art of knitting.

Both the text and illustrations are unusually good. In arrangement and typography, the book is excellently done from every standpoint. The front cover is a reproduction of the coat of arms of the London Framework Knitters Company, designed in 1657. It depicts Rev. William Lee pointing to his invention, the first knitting machine, while a woman is shown giving up her knitting needles.

The historical background of the development of the hosiery industry is traced in the book and the numerous illustrations include a most interesting collection of old prints showing progress in knitting from the days of the hand needle to the machinery age.

The May Hosiery Mills are to be congratulated upon the excellence of the book which is a real contribution to textile literature.



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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**CLEVELAND, TENN.**—The Hardwick Woolen Mills are to erect a new addition to its plant, the addition to be two stories, 80x60 feet.

**WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.**—The Carolina Narrow Fabric Company, of which J. A. Kester is president, has leased from the George E. Nisson Wagon Works a building on Washington street and will soon move operations there.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—The Dunean Mills have let contract to the J. A. Piper Roofing Company for roofing and sheet metal work and to J. A. Moon Company for plumbing.

**SHELBY, N. C.**—The Belmont Cotton Mills Company has recently erected a new office building near the mill on South LaFayette street, and the offices of the mill have been moved from the Courtview Hotel building to the new structure.

**LINDALE, GA.**—The 50,000 spindles recently purchased by the Pepperell Mills will be used to replace old equipment and will not add to the producing capacity of the plant. In addition to the new spinning, the company has also ordered from Saco-Lowell Shops, long draft attachments for a number of spinning frames that are not to be replaced with new machinery.

**GREENSBORO, N. C.**—The new United States Testing Company, Inc., offices which have been established here for the purpose of doing testing work for the Southern mills, are in charge of Stanley J. Gillie, who has been assistant manager of the Philadelphia, Pa., offices of this company. The new offices are located at 526 Walker avenue.

**NEWTON, N. C.**—The Clyde Mills, Inc., at a foreclosure sale, were bought by the Clyde Fabrics, Inc., for \$55,000, plus assumption of the liens on the machinery of the mills. While no statement has been issued relative to the value of the liens it is understood they amount to around \$120,000. The sale was conducted by James McClamroch, special master in chancery, appointed by the United States District Court at Newton. The sale has been confirmed by the court. The new company, organized to take over the mills, are expected to begin operation of the plant within a short time.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—Output of the Renfrow plant of Brandon Corporation will be increased by 10 per cent through installation of additional machinery and equipment, it was announced by C. E. Hatch, vice-president of the corporation.

Present capacity of the Renfrow plant is 750,000 yards a week, which will be increased to about 825,000 yards. No addition to buildings will be required.

The plant, which is located near Travelers Rest, bleaches and finishes cotton goods.

The Renfrow plant has been running a large per cent of its capacity, Mr. Hatch stated. He explained that a finishing plant does not follow a set schedule as does a cotton mill, but that it is run at full or part capacity according to orders received.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

WEST POINT, GA.—Lanett, Langdale and Riverview Mills, units of the West Point Manufacturing Company, this week will go on a five-day, 50-hour weekly schedule.

For some months these mills have been running on short time, from 30 to 40 hours weekly, it was stated.

Fairfax Mill, the towel plant operated by West Point, has for some time been operating 50 hours or more. The Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works is operating full time both day and night, it was said.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Caraleigh Mills, recently placed in receivership, are being offered for sale by Will D. Briggs, receiver. The mills will be first offered at private sale, bids now being requested. The plant is equipped with 15,680 spindles and 325 looms for the production of print cloths. The building has sufficient floor space to increase the number of looms to 500, and the village has ample accommodations for taking care of employees for a double shift. The mill can be leased with option to purchase, the advertisement states.

MIDDLESBORO, KY.—The Blue Bell Overall Company, with plants here and in Greensboro, N. C., shipped more than 95,000 dozen of overalls from these two plants during August, according to Col. R. W. Baker, of Greensboro, president, who said that this combined shipment was the largest monthly volume yet attained in the history of the company.

In the plant here the company last week manufactured 9,000 dozen overalls, while in the Greensboro plant, which is reputedly the largest plant entirely devoted to the manufacture of overalls in the United States, 14,000 dozen were made.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Blue Bell Overall Company has leased the three-story building on South Elm street formerly occupied by the Ebroclo Shirt Company and 200 machines for the manufacture of overalls will be immediately installed, with 250 additional operatives to be needed.

The lease is effective September 15 and work of placing the new machines will proceed promptly with manufacture to begin at the new plant within 90 days. The concern intends to place another 100 machines there within the next six months, if the market continues to show improvement. The Blue Bell Company operates approximately 100 overall machines in its present plant on South Elm street and employs 1,350 people with a monthly payroll of around \$75,000.

The new manufacturing plant secured on lease is three is three stories, 60 by 160 feet. It is to be remodeled with an elevator to be installed, fire escapes to be built and various alterations made. The plant is expected to produce 500 to 600 dozens of pairs of overalls per working day. The Blue Bell Company is now producing around 14,000 dozens per week in its Greensboro plant and 9,000 dozens per week in its Middlesboro, Ky., plant.

Col. R. W. Baker, president of the Blue Bell Company, states the expansion is due to recent large increases in sales. During the first half of 1931 the concern showed a 15 per cent increase in deliveries over the corresponding period of 1930. During August the Blue Bell Company shipped over 95,000 dozen pairs of over-

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

alls, Colonel Baker states. This is the largest monthly volume yet attained by the company.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—Contract for the erection of a finishing plant at the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company has been let to Fiske-Carter Construction Company, it is understood here. J. E. Sirrine & Co., are the engineers. It is understood the work will cost about \$125,000.

### The Good Of It

It has been the contention of Chas. A. Williams, wholesale factor of this community, that the country is going to emerge from the depression in infinitely better shape than it was when entered into it, because the superfluities of business will have been eliminated, economies established and all commercial and industrial households put in better shape, with extravagancies cut out. The same thought appears to have struck Mr. Evans, head of the Co-Operative Extension Work of the Agricultural Department, for he sees a stabilized farm situation emerging from the depression. The farmers have learned the value of "self-sufficiency," he declares. "Out of the depression and distress of the past two years," says Mr.

Evans, "there is already developing a better and more lasting basis for stability and prosperity in agriculture than that industry ever has had, diversification of products and self-sufficiency of the farm having reached a level never heretofore attained."

Good is coming out of the experiences of the depression period to commerce, industry and agriculture, largely because the people have been brought to their senses and are to stand on sounder foundation. They will have passed through an orgie of extravagance and will have paid for it. There is not a mercantile establishment in Charlotte that has not already been placed on a more sensible basis, nor is there a factory in all the piedmont that has not trimmed sails. The same is to be said of the banks. But we are particularly interested in the changes that have been made on the farms and it is entertaining, as well as instructive, to follow Mr. Evans, who gives report after having made "study and observation tours over the Southern half of the country." First off, he remarks on the abundance of food and feed crops that abounds in the South, as one result of the enormous expansion in farm gardening, followed by the activity in canning food. He finds further, that landlords and tenants have co-operated in the emergency, land owners in nearly all cases have provided tracts on which tenants could raise food for their own living and feed for their milk cows and other live stock. Some landlords in the cotton belt have reported that, as a result of their insistence, tenants raise their own vegetable supplies, which reduces the amount of cash that must be advanced to them, they were able to show a profit on their cotton last year in spite of the low prices.

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The effect of the improvement in practices represented by adoption of the "live-at-home" policy probably will be cumulative, particularly in the South. The three great problems there are soil improvement, improvement of the tenant system, and improvement of the credit system.

Home production of the family food supply, coupled with acquisition by tenants of ownership of milk cows, chickens, pigs, and other live stock, should result in greater incentive for the tenant to retain his present position and settle down to steady work in the same place. This in turn would have its effect on the credit system, since the cash crop would be left free of the debts which ordinarily are placed against it now to provide food for the family, and provide more cash for farm operating expenses.

Bankers and merchants have been driven by the stress of economic conditions to co-operate in placing agriculture on a sounder basis, and they are giving this co-operation more than ever before. The recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board, and State agencies that farmers always should "grow their own living" is being urged with the greatest forcefulness and with unprecedented effect.

Best of all Mr. Evans believes the improvement in farm practice which has come as a result of distress will continue and may become a permanent part of American agriculture. Excessive high prices for the great staple crops, however, would work against such permanence, tending to induce the farmer to resume purchasing his food supply instead of producing it, and making him more dependent on cash income. Moderate prices, therefore, sufficient to permit a fair profit but not an excessive one, probably would be best for agriculture.—*Charlotte Observer*.

### Mississippi Growers Move To Increase Consumption

Columbia, S. C.—L. A. Harrison, secretary of the Delta Cotton Seed Co-operative Marketing Association of Greenwood, Miss., and a member of the cotton bagging committee of the Mississippi division of the Association for the Increased Use of Cotton, while here said that "the people of Mississippi are organizing for the purpose of increasing the consumption of cotton products."

"They are sure," said Mr. Harrison, "that increased consumption of cotton products will bring better prices for cotton and they are not sure that any other plan can be adopted that will, and so they are setting about to put into execution in so far as they are concerned an increased use of cotton. Meetings have been held in every section of the state under the auspices of the Mississippi division of the Association for the Increased Use of Cotton and an intensive campaign is being waged for the use of cotton bagging."

He said that over 600,000 yards of 100 per cent cotton bagging had already been sold in the Delta and he thinks that there will be a tremendous sale from now on. Arkansas is also planning to use cotton bagging very heavily, and 600,000 yards have been sold in one county in that State, he said.

Mr. Harrison said that the growers of Mississippi had been assured by not only the Southern mills, but by the New England mills and the Canadian mills that they would allow seven pounds extra weight to be added to every bale of cotton wrapped in 100 per cent cotton bagging. He said that Anderson, Clayton & Co. and other cotton firms had also notified them that they would allow the extra weight to be added.



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## Expects Increased Cotton Consumption

(Continued from Page 8)

cotton during coming months are centered largely on the United States and the Orient. In this country available statistics indicate that the mills are in a much better position as to stocks and unfilled orders than they were at this time a year ago, while buying of goods has been light for so long that it would appear that a substantial accumulated need has been built up. There is a feeling that a good buying movement will develop in the cloth market when ideas on crop and future price levels crystalize.

The Orient is watched for encouraging developments because of the evidence which it has given of a marked upward trend in cotton consumption over recent years. During the past season the Orient has been the only important section of the world spinning trade to use more American cotton than it did in the previous season. The recovery of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe may be expected to await the financial rehabilitation of that part of the world.

With the first Government crop estimate pointing to an outturn of around 15,600,000 bales, it is obvious that world consumption of American cotton much greatly increase during the current season if the carryover at the end of this season is not to be even larger than the 9,000,000-bale total carried over from last season to this season. To prevent such an eventuality world spinning of American cotton would have to increase 4,500,000 bales, or 40 per cent, from last season, assuming the initial Government crop estimate is correct. There is little or no indication at this writing that any shortage of foreign cotton is likely to develop in the next twelve months to make a larger place for the American staple, for India, Brazil and Russia give promise of producing more cotton this season than last season, offsetting decreases in China and some other countries. In order to increase its use greatly American cotton must sell during the current season on a keener competitive basis with foreign growths than in the past two seasons. The restoration of equilibrium between supply and demand for American cotton is clearly to be sought in the working of the price to bring about reduced production on the one hand and increased use and a recovery of markets from foreign growths on the other hand.

## The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 10)

for American cotton manufacturers, and a savage fight to maintain home markets against importations of finished goods, even if tariff walls are raised still higher.

According to Washington advices a few days ago, the Federal Farm Board already has received more than five hundred plans to solve the cotton problem. The Louisiana Legislature in a brief and hysterical session, added cotton planting next year to the list of felonies. The Texas Legislature, according to latest advices, is to be convened in special session September 10. Law makers of other Southern States are awaiting executive call. Proposals range all the way from a complete "cotton holiday" to percentage reduction, forbidding cotton planting on the same land two years in succession, to demands that a part of the present crop be bought up by the Government and held for the account of those who abandon planting the next season.

In all this floundering, one perceives the perfectly pardonable desire to escape the pangs of readjustment. Out of the flood of suggestions, some single one may be adopted with temporary influence on prices. We doubt

if the effect will be lasting, and we are decidedly skeptical about the benefits.

Last Monday, officials of the Federal Farm Board, after a long session with the Advisory Committee, definitely announced the abandonment of stabilization operations. The decision was illuminated by this observation: "The Board has discovered, and hopes that the American people have discovered, that continuous purchases in the face of continuous overproduction is not the remedy for the situation."

We seem to be safe in assuming that we have witnessed the end of the worst phases of the Farm Board experiment. Stabilization is to be no more. The real tragedy lies in this, we fear—that we are not yet through with political meddling. We do not need laws to control acreage, for if such laws were really needed they would not be observed.

Again we repeat: The people themselves can solve these problems fundamentally and satisfactorily without political intrusion. Of course acreage will be reduced next season, unless unforeseen conditions do not warrant it. Of course more cotton will be consumed next season. Of course a solution will be found for the vexed problem of cotton prices—but it will not be found through the agency of slipshod legislation. The people will find the solution after the politicians have failed.

It is with no lack of sympathy for the present plight of the cotton producer that we frankly state that we do not regard this big crop or these low prices as an unmixed evil. If we only would look the situation squarely in the face, we would regard both these phases as essentials in a broad and fundamental movement to restore the prestige of American cotton in the markets of the world.

In the first place, it should be kept in mind that even the poorly paid labor of India, Nigeria, Soudan, Russian Turkestan, and other countries, cannot grow cotton to meet American competition at these levels. Moreover, America this year has a crop with staple that it can be proud of. It will have the call in the markets of the world. It will show the spinners of every country that the staple of American cotton has not permanently deteriorated, and that the South still can offer a product that will have the preference throughout the textile industry.

If the South is to regain its supremacy in the world's markets, it must do so by offering a better product on a basis that competitors cannot meet. Over in Russia we witness the spectacle of a nation tightening its belt to win the fight for what is known as "The Five-Year Economic Plan." Even those who question the soundness of the program must respect the devotion to a fantastic ideal.

The inscrutable workings of a strange Providence have placed in the hands of the South an instrument for regaining its old dominion over cotton. The process involves much temporary suffering, but if the situation is met with courage and wisdom, the rewards will be worth all the hardships entailed.

### We Have the Cotton—Help Use It

(Continued from Page 5)

South." Offhand, we can't recall that the South has ever been saved from anything through such methods.

With a tremendous cotton crop already assured, the mills must work out their own problems. It would be absolute folly to place their hope of salvation in any save their own hands.

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

193

Name of Mill

Town

Spinning Spindles

Looms

Superintendent

Carder

Spinner

Weaver

Cloth Room

Dyer

Master Mechanic

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## Adams-Millis Half Year Net \$451,620

The Adams-Millis Corp., High Point, N. C., (hosiery) and subsidiaries, report for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net profit of \$451,620 after depreciation, estimated State and Federal taxes, provision for contingencies of \$59,000, and loss on sale of bonds, interest, etc., equal, after first preferred dividends paid for the quarter ended April 30, last, to \$2.69 per share on the 156,000 shares of no par common stock outstanding.

This compares with a net profit of \$413,070, or \$2.15 per share on the same number of shares reported in the corresponding 1930 six months and net profit of \$442,060, or \$2.32 per common share shown in the same 1929 period.

Net sales to customers during the six months ended June 30, 1931 totaled \$3,524,395, compared with \$3,713,005 in the same 1930 period and \$3,345,838 in the 1929 period.

The balance sheet of the Adams-Millis Corp., including subsidiaries, shows inventories, not in excess of cost or market, of \$575,084, on June 30, last, compared with \$710,771 at the same time a year ago and \$591,814 at the beginning of the current year.

**WANTED**—First class spinner with at least some knowledge of making fancy yarns, nubs, flakés, etc. If you are not a high class, experienced man do not apply. Address: Spinner, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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 Washington, D. C.  
 Also Winston-Salem, N. C.



### Properties of Rayons

(Continued from Page 7)

That soft lustre could be got in two ways; either as a result of the process of manufacture itself or it could be de-lustred. So far as he knew there was no satisfactory de-lustred yarns that would maintain the degree of lustre it had when it left the manufacturer's hands, after it had passed through various washings. His own firm produced a fabric made on a patented process and it was permanently dull.

Creasing is a vexed question. From one point of view a crease was largely a matter of reflection of light and the brighter the fabric the more the crease showed up. Another thing was that the softer the textile the more it would crease. A pure silk satin, where it had a shiny surface, would crease; if a fabric was wanted that would not crease it had to be made of a highly twisted yarn and that added considerably to the trouble and expense.

There is not much in the idea of warmth due to hollow filaments. If one got a considerable amount of air contained in any fabric, one would get a certain amount of warmth.

The manufacturer should know the purpose for which the fibre would ultimately be used and adopt his methods accordingly.

Rayon would stand time as well as most other fabrics, but as to whether they would last as long as some of the old tapestries, the lecturer did not think that, nowadays, people concerned themselves as to whether things lasted for hundreds of years.—The Textile American.

### Market Awaits Cotton Report

By Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

The market is waiting for next Tuesday's crop report and business has been held up for the past few days on that account. Nevertheless, our sales have maintained last week's volume and sales of fine and fancy goods and of sheets and pillow cases, in particular, have been well in excess of production, while sales of print cloths and sheetings have been the largest since the end of June.

Considerable uncertainty seems to have developed during the week as regards the outlook for the steel, automobile and building industries, and the prospects for more than a moderate amount of seasonal improvement in September and October are not as clear as we thought they were a month ago.

While textiles cannot be expected to be free and clear of the state of affairs in other major industries, there is no doubt that the situation in cotton textiles is far better than in the majority of important lines. Stocks at the mills are the lowest on record, production has been kept on a conservative basis, dealers' stocks are low and we have reached that time of the year when retailers have to build up their stocks to take care of fall trade which is always promptly reflected in primary markets.

There is bound to be considerably more business done in September-October than in July-August. How it will compare with the volume last year or the year before cannot be told yet, but we are inclined to think it will.

Present prices for cotton goods have discounted all the drop in cotton there has been and more. As a matter of fact, many constructions are already selling on a basis of 5-cent cotton. A little later in the fall after the cotton crop has begun to move in heavy volume, buyers will be more appreciative of the cloth values that they can secure. Cotton is cheap but goods are cheaper. make very favorable comparison.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Trading in cotton goods continued light last week. Most buyers preferred to remain out of the market until the publication of the next crop report. The approach of the holiday also tended to restrict sales during the latter part of the week. Prices held generally steady until Friday when print cloths dropped a quarter cent a yard. The decline came as a surprise to the trade in view of the large amount of business that has recently been declined on account of low bids.

Print cloths sales were generally restricted to small filling in orders and few contracts were reported. The same condition existed in sheeting, drills, twills and other similar goods.

During the week sales of 36½-inch 80x56s broadcloths were made at 4¾c, and 80x60s at 4½c. Offerings of spot and later 100x60s were made at 5½c and the best a number found they could do on 112x60s was 6¾c on October and later contract, the market being well cleared up on September goods.

In the fine goods market it was found that more than expected interest has obtained on jacquard rayon warp and cotton filled goods for bedspread manufacturing purposes. There was some activity reported on 39-inch 84x56s in all-rayon at 24½c and the 36-inch rayon warp and cotton filled 92x48s were held for 20c. Mills making rayon warp bedspreads have been using 100x44s constructions with rayon warp and 16s combed filling. Down to 90x40s with 12s carded filling was remarked on some cheaper kinds in from 84 to 86-inch widths.

Quite a considerable business has lately come to the primary division handling brassiere cloths. It has not regularly been possible to accommodate buyers with deliveries. Orders being placed have included cotton grounds and rayon and cottons, in both dobby and jacquard weaves.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4⅞a 4¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4¾a 4⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 60x80s	5½a 5⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5½
Brown sheetings, standard	6½
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56-60s	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce	14
Denims	11
Dress gingham	12½a 13¾
Standard prints	7
Staple gingham	7

Constructive Selling Agents  
for

Southern Cotton Mills

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44 Leonard St.  
New York City

## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a somewhat improved demand for cotton yarns during the week. Buyers showed more interest and while their orders were chiefly for spot delivery, the total poundage moved was larger than during the previous week. The better feeling was regarded as very encouraging in view of the holiday and the tendency in many quarters to await publication of the crop report. Prices were steadier and some sellers stated that they secured somewhat better prices.

There was little tendency to place contracts and many spinners were not inclined to sell ahead. There is a growing feeling here, however, that active buying is not far off and with the next crop report out of the way, the market should show greater stability. Attention is continually called to the depleted stocks of carded yarns with the statement often made that there will be periods this fall when the more wanted yarns cannot be secured for immediate delivery.

The improvement in demand included both combed and carded numbers. Those who found occasion to cover included almost every section of the consuming markets. Buyers represented the carpet, insulating, plush, thread, weaving, knitting and narrow fabrics industries. Their purchases averaged larger than during the previous week and, on some counts and makes, there was a sense of price stabilization that had been lacking. Otherwise, sales were made at concessions under quoted levels.

Aside from what is going on in relation to stabilization of cotton, the indices of a sounder fundamental situation in yarns may be summed up as steady depletion of light stocks, frequent buying of stock yarn for tiding over—indicating manufacturers are booking new business right along—and adjustment of old contracts, some executed when the yarn market was a nickel a pound higher, as a broad proposition.

Interest was centered mainly in carded knitting yarns, and it appeared almost every spinner distributing through wholesalers or direct representatives, has had opportunity to get some of this business.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		30s	23
10s	17	40s	31
12s	17½	40s ex.	33
16s	18	50s	40
20s	18½	60s	46
26s	22	<b>Duck Yarns 3, 4 and 4-ply</b>	
30s	23½	8s	17
<b>Southern Two-ply Chain Warps</b>		10s	17½
8s	17	12s	18
10s	17	16s	19
12s	17½	20s	20½
16s	18½	<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
20s	18½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4 ply	
24s	21	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4 ply	
30s	23½	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6 ply	
36s	25	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s	31	8s, 1-ply	14½
40s ex.	33	8s, 2, 3 and 4 ply	15
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	15½
8s	17	12s, 2-ply	16½
10s	17	16s, 2-ply	17½
12s	17½	22s, 2-ply	18½
14s	17½	26s, 2-ply	21
16s	18	30s, 2-ply	22
20s	18½	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
24s	21½	8s	16
26s	22	10s	16
28s	22½	12s	16½
30s	23½	14s	17
<b>Southern Two-ply Skeins</b>		16s	17½
8s	17	18s	18
10s	17	20s	18½
12s	17½	22s	19½
14s	18	24s	20½
16s	18½	26s	21½
20s	19	28s	22½
24s	21	30s	23
26s	22½		

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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**ARTVIN CORP.**, The \$0 Union Square, New York City. Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 905 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Chalmers Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1515 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 200 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep.: J. M. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

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**BARLEY MACHINE WORKS**, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barker, president.

**BORNE, SCHRYMER CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. J. Brown, Henry (Tracy) Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Ganina Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.**, H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1008 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochran, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson, 110 Turlow St., Eberston, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McNulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

**CIRA CO., INC.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Office: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 E. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

**CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Walter F. Woodward, Mgr.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Guillet, Mgr.

**DRAKE CORPORATION**, Norfolk, Va.

**DRAPE CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DRAPE, E. S.**, 1522 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: H. B. Burley, E. A. Simmons and R. A. Wilhelm, Charlotte Office.

**DU PONT RAYON CO.**, 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Greenville, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 125 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES**, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, N. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

**ECONOMY BALER CO.**, Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou. Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

**FAFNIR BEARING CO., THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office & Warehouse, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: A. G. Laughridge and C. A. Letz, Atlanta Office; S. D. Berg, 321 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2708 Williams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

**FIDELITY MACHINE CO.**, 3998 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

**FORD CO., J. B.**, Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. E. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; Q. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Easton, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**, Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgr. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooks, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; Q. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Easton, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Fred E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GILL LEATHER CO.**, Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Wm. R. Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

**GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.**, Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C.; E. J. McFeters, Supt., H. F. Harrill, Rep., Charlotte Office.

**HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Texas.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**, New York City. Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. Carlisle Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspdren, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 128, Rockingham, N. C.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOUGHTON & CO., E. F.**, 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 563, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.**, Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Woolley, Jr., 2001 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**, 328 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**JOHNSON, CHAS. B.**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**KAUMAGRAPH CO.**, 209 Varick St., New York City. Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1206 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

**LAVONIA MFG. CO.**, Lavonia, Ga.

**LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC.**, 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

**MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBOSTON-MANHATTAN, INC.**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhat Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Bernhardt-Seagle Co., Lenoir, N. C.; Power Belting Co., Jackson, Miss.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; Texas Belting Co., Inc., 1504 Westfield Rd., Houston, Texas; Harry W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.

**MARSTON CO., JOHN F.**, 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

**MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC.**, 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va.; E. A. Hulte, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rouse, W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolph Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

**MAUNEY-STEEL CO.**, 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlbut, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**MERROW MACHINE CO., THE**, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 583, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

**MORTON MACHINE WORKS**, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.**, 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. L. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; J. E. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 526 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS**, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 226 1/2 N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newman, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killeffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Timmons, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouse, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

**OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC.**, New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga., L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Molins, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; G. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

**PARKS-CRAMER CO.**, Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Hodge, V. Pres., M. O. Townsend, Sou. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, O. O. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. P. Porter, P. O. Box 1355, Atlanta, Ga.

**PERKINS & SON, INC.**, R. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO.**, Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, P. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

**ROCKWEAVE MILLS**, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

**SARGENT SONS COFF.**, C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Jones, Brown, Ala.; I. O. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO.**, 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

**SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**SIRRIE & CO.**, J. E., Greenville, S. C.

**SOLVAT SALES CORP.**, 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schler Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wright Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.**, Mariaville, S. C.

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

**STANLEY WORKS, THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE**, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**, 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Strubling, Atlanta Office.

**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plant, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division): Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 818, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.**, 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**VEEDER-ROOT, INC.**, Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

**VISCOSE CO.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

**VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A.**, Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whittin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and B. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

**WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO.**, 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Orser, 30 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

## Elastic Shoe Lace

A unique contribution to the simplification of life's daily duties is reported by C. K. Everett, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City, to be a cotton covered elastic shoe lace. This is put in the shoe, adjusted to the comfort of the wearer, and by an ingenious fastening "stays put." There is no bow to tie or untie, or loose shoe lace to trip on.

Of course the establishment of a vogue for rubber boots or the return to favor of high shoes would be a catastrophe to engulf the promising sales possibilities for this new shoe lace that has already been adopted as "standard factory equipment" in a line of women's shoes sold by one of the prominent shoe chains. It is adaptable for both men's and women's oxfords, with the strength and durability of cotton to make possible its guarantee of outlasting the life of the shoe. Its use is not limited to shoes, but extends to middie blouses, gob trousers, football pants, and other laced wearables.

This new idea that obviates for many the toe-touching efforts at morning and night, is meeting with a marked sales success in department stores as well as drug and notion chains.

## N. A. C. M. Year Book

The 1931 edition of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Year Book, now being distributed to mill executives in the cotton manufacturing countries of the world, maintains the standards of excellence which has made the publication a very comprehensive reference work on the cotton industry.

The compilation of data of interest to the manufacturer has been effected with the utmost care and is more thorough than ever before. Government authorities in this country and abroad have co-operated in supplying much of the data. The present volume, which is the fourteenth of the series, has been prepared with the end in view of presenting all of the information which manufacturers and other interested persons might want relative to the industry.

Annually since the printing of the first Year Book in 1918, changes have constantly been made and suggestions as to how the book could be made more valuable have been considered and acted upon. The book is divided into two main sections, the Statistical and the Technical.

Because of the present situation with regard to supplies of the raw material on hand the review of the last eight American cotton crops, given in concise fashion in the fore part of the volume, is of particular interest.

The statistical section has been brought up to date and in addition to many new tables the statistics also include more sub-divisions by classes of fabrics and divide the production of cloth into groups of fabrics with yarn numbers averaging 40s and below and above 40s.

The Technical section has also been enlarged. Information relative to humidifying practice and U. S. Government general specifications for textile materials are among the features in this division of the book.

## Manville-Jenckes Co. May Raze Social Mill

Woonsocket, R. I.—The Social Mill of the Manville-Jenckes Company, which at one time had the largest weave shed under one roof in the world, but which has been closed and inactive for several years now, may be torn down so that the company, now in receivership, may save taxes it is now obliged to pay on the idle property. While officials say that a final decision has not been reached, it is understood that negotiations for the razing of the property are under way.

Much of the machinery was removed from the mill long ago, and it was offered for sale or lease, but no customers have been found. It consists of a number of brick buildings, the main mill being four stories high. At present the buildings are valued by the local tax assessors at \$225,000, the land at \$163,600, and the small amount of machinery remaining at \$30,000. The company will be assessed a total of \$10,465 in taxes this year. Should the building be razed and the remaining machinery removed, it is estimated that the city would lose about \$6,000 in taxes, and the Manville-Jenckes Company would save that amount.

Bids are being sought on material in the mill.





### The Lindale Bible Class, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga.

*Officers:* Geo. E. Glenn, Jr., president; J. D. Walker, vice-president; H. G. Baugh, secretary and treasurer; A. M. Warren, teacher. Music by two of the finest quartettes in Georgia.

*The Lindale Quartette*—J. V. Barnett, soprano; Miss Mary Bott, alto; J. E. Flynn, tenor; W. M. Blalock, bass; Wade Conn, pianist.

*The Ever Ready Quartette*—Grady Robinson, soprano; Homer Flynn, tenor; Pilgrim Land, high tenor; Claude Keynon, high tenor; Miss Pearl Keynon, pianist.

This Bible Class was organized July, 1923, by R. W. Vantassel with just a few members. The present membership is 450. The class meets on Sunday morning, 8:45, and closes at 9:30.

(This interesting picture and information was furnished by our friend, Mr. M. L. Jackson, one of Lindale's live-wire citizens.—AUNT BECKY.)

# Mill Village Activities

*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."*

## Lindale, Ga.—Pepperell Mfg. Co.

### A HOME OF OPPORTUNITIES, WHERE A FAMILY OF 5,000 LIVE HAPPILY

We can't do better than to quote Mr. M. L. Jackson, in his History of Lindale, and we are greatly indebted to him for the following data:

"The first unit of Pepperell Mfg. Co. was placed under construction during the year 1895 and the last big unit completed in 1903. Additions have been made till at this time there are 114,088 spindles and 3,107 looms, the output being a varied line of goods, such as chambrays, flannels, denims, suitings, etc. The mill is operated by three large electric turbines, two of which are 6,000 K.V.A., and one 600 K.V.A.

"Under the management of Captain Harry Meikleham, agent for the past thirty years, an enviable record has been made in the conduct of the affairs of Lindale and the mill. It has always been the desire of Captain Harry to have the population of around 5,000 to feel that they were just a 'Big Family.' He has acted the part of a father to every employee and his reward is the unfailing love of them all.

"Around 250 employees are proud possessors of gold service-pins for their 20 to 25 years service, and many are entitled to a 30 to 35 year recognition.

"During the World War Lindale furnished 439 men and boys for service—four times as many furnished by any other town of its size in the country. It was Lindale's contribution that caused Floyd county to rank second in the United States in the number of men furnished for this conflict."

#### A COMMUNITY HOUSE AS MEMORIAL

One of the handsomest and best equipped community buildings we have seen was built here in memory of ten young men who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. Their names are on an imposing bronze tablet in the reception room. They are: Archie Autry, Robert McClain, Maynard C. Neal, M. W. Satterfield, Porter

Williams, Quillian V. Hayes, Wily V. McCauley, Marvin J. Stansell, Alonzo Stager and Thos. L. Williams.

There are shower baths and swimming pools for both sexes, club rooms, tea room, barber shop, indoor golf, game rooms, library and pool room with several tables. The auditorium seats around 600. H. W. Neal is manager.

#### THE NURSES HOME

Across from the Community building is the splendid Nurses Home—a commodious building which also has a kindergarten and a dental clinic. Every child under work age gets dental attention free. Miss Mae Young, head nurse and superintendent of the village, is a busy little lady with plenty of executive ability. She not only looks after the sick, but keeps a step ahead and through a carefully planned system of sanitation, emphasizes the fact that prevention is better than cure. She gets whole-hearted co-operation from the residents in her war against everything that would mar the beauty of Lindale.

#### OPERATIVES ARE LOYAL

The operatives, though at present on short time, are absolutely loyal to the management—and why wouldn't they be? They all know that their beloved "Captain Harry" has their interest at heart; they pay little or no rent, get wood and coal at cut prices, and every consideration possible is shown them. Some employees who have worked long years and are too old or for some other reason not able to work, are retired with pay and live right on in the village—still a part of this "Big Family." Anyone who would try to destroy the beautiful friendship and harmony that exists here between Labor and Capital, would deserve just what he or she would get!

#### LINDALE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Miss Madeline J. S. Wyly has been superintendent of Lindale school for twenty-one years. The school began with six teachers. Every teacher supervises her grade at recess, and there has not been a fight on the grounds during school, in twenty years. The teachers give talks on safety first, health and morals, and the Bible is read daily.



### THE FIRST AID ROOM

This is in the mill and is in charge of Dr. S. R. Methvin, Miss Laura Wilkins, head nurse, and Miss Glennie Gentry, assistant. If an operative gets the least scratch he or she must go to this first aid for attention. If hurt so that time is lost, half pay is given. If hurt and they fail to report to first aid for treatment and time is lost, they are paid up in full and dismissed. Operatives who are not intelligent enough to accept free treatment when in need of it, are not considered intelligent enough to work in Lindale.

### LINDALE BURIAL UNION

Captain Harry Meikleham organized this union in July, 1901, with 19 members. It was for the purpose of providing the residents Life Insurance within their means, and to save them the embarrassment of "passing around the hat" on the death of a loved one.

Initiation fee was made 25 cents and dues 10 cents per month. Benefits would be \$40 for a member, \$10 for a child, and \$20 for a dependent parent.

1931 finds the Burial Union with assets of \$40,000; a yearly interest account of \$2,400 and a membership of 2,550. Benefits have increased to \$100.00 for a member, \$25.00 for a child or parent.

### Gainesville, Ga.—Gainesville Cotton Mills

It had been many years since I had stopped in Gainesville, and we (my son and I) arrived there at 11 p. m. I told him to find a policeman, and he'd get all information needed, and the most courteous attention. I remembered past kindnesses of Gainesville policeman.

Sure enough, we found one of these friends of the public on the square, who not only told us what we wanted to know, but went with us and saw that we were properly fixed up for the night with a Mr. and Mrs. Kearns, who keep a nice rooming house and serve delightful meals. We hated to move on.

Having a couple of hours to spare, we stopped at Gainesville Cotton Mills and renewed acquaintance with Superintendent J. A. Sorrell and his fine bunch of overseers. The village presents an attractive picture from the top story of the mill, giving a fine view of the recreation building, parks, lawns, trees and flowers.

Mike Elliott, overseer carding, has been here a long time. It has been at least 15 or 16 years since I spent a night in his home. At that time he had a young son, Clarence, whom I knew would make good, and this time I found him a bookkeeper in the mill store. He won for his wife the fair daughter of Superintendent Sorrell, and they make an ideal couple.

Another son of Mr. Elliott, C. B., age 18, works through vacation as a member of a ship orchestra that goes from Savannah to New York and Boston and return.

Mr. Elliott's second hand in carding is J. W. Morrison. W. C. Emmett is spare section man, and F. R. McIntyre, oiler.

J. L. Allen is the genial overseer of spinning, with O. C. Hopkins, second hand. Everything is in nice order.

B. M. McGee, overseer weaving, truly gave me splendid co-operation, and several subscribers were secured in his department. His second hands are F. A. Thomas, H. S. McGee, and Joe Hyde. G. M. Reese and R. B. Wilson are up-to-date section men. A. J. Whitmire also likes good reading in his home.

A. C. Jones is overseer of the nice cloth room, where I saw several grades of umbrella cloth—the first I remember seeing. L. A. Brown is second hand. R. C. Jubin is master mechanic and engineer.

Thanks to Superintendent Sorrell and all the overseers for a very pleasant visit.

### CHICOPEE MFG. CO. OF GA.

Having a few moments left, and the scenery being so captivating, I stopped to pay my respects to Superintendent M. T. Grimes, one of Georgia's leading and well known textile men. But he was busy with traveling men, and a long line on the waiting list in the pretty entrance, so I could not wait.

### Red Springs, N. C.—Charles Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

You missed one of the best mills, and the most delightful people, when you missed Red Springs. And such a lovely mill village. Hedges and flowers at all the houses and the mills surrounded with beautiful Canna lillies.

Mills run full time day and night, no talk of hard times, operatives all smiling, work running good, and the product sold instead of stored. They make fancy silk and rayon goods.

I have never seen a better organized mill. Only have one regret—Mr. W. D. Stockton, the very likable superintendent, had to catch a train for New York, and I did not have the pleasure of seeing him but a short time.

It is said that if a person stops a few days in Red Springs he'll never leave, so, perhaps that is why they helped me to finish my work in a hurry so I could get away!

### THOSE IN CHARGE

C. P. Roberts, manager; W. D. Stockton, superintendent; W. J. Alexander, day carder and spinner; W. A. Ross, night carder and spinner; P. E. Parsons, day overseer rayon department, and T. P. Layton, night overseer; W. L. Brown, overseer drawing; L. D. Corn, day overseer of weaving, with W. M. Cribb in charge at night; H. C. Wilson, overseer cloth room, and F. C. Falk, master mechanic.

### SO YOU MARRIED A FAT MAN!

When I learned that you had married a big fat man, it made me feel mighty good. I had concluded that "nobody loves a fat man." I'm away on toward 300 and sure have no fuss to make about your fancies.

W. H. STILL.

(My hubby is 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 225 pounds.—Aunt Becky.)

### A Lovely Bedspread From Manetta Mills, Monroe, N. C., As a Wedding Present

Manetta Mills, Monroe, N. C.,

Sept. 2, 1931.

Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs,  
Clark Publishing Co.,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Dabbs:

Please allow us to offer our congratulations on the event of your marriage. We are taking the liberty of sending you one of our bedspreads as a wedding present, which please accept with our sincerest good wishes for yourself and Mr. Dabbs. We are going to let two of our girls, Mrs. Marie Dorsey and Miss Effie McKenzie, select the spread, which will be forwarded today.

C. W. WALTON.

(Mr. Walton is Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of Manetta Mills, and has our sincere thanks for the lovely present which came promptly to hand.—Aunt Becky.)

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON mill superintendent or manager—open for employment after August 1. Glad to have opportunity for furnishing references or other desired information upon request of interested parties. Address S. C. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic. Years of practical experience. Industrious, sober. Good references. Address M. M., care Bulletin.

MASTER MECHANIC, technical graduate electrical engineering, years of experience in mill operation maintenance and construction. Desire two weeks notice to present employers. References furnished. Address P, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL** is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

WANTED—Overseer of Carding. Experienced on making roving for 8s to 40s yarn. The man we employ must be between 35 and 45 years of age and he must be a first class carder. Only applications from successful overseers will be considered. If you are a "booze artist" please save your stamps. Good pay for right man. L. E. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Classified Rates

Effective April 23, 1931

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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DAVID CLARK, President

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Charlotte, N. C.

## Introduce New Fabrics of Durene for Corsets

A number of new fabrics for corsets and foundation garments have been developed from durene yarns, it is learned from the Durene Association of America. Two new fabrics on display at the association headquarters are from an Eastern mill and are all-durene faconne styles in satin weaves. The yarns used are the finest Pima quality mercerized under the durene standard quality process. Unusually small faconne motifs have been used. The patterns represent both floral and geometric treatments.

New knitted durene fabrics for the corset trade developed by a silk concern are being swatched by the association as part of its service to fabric buyers. One is a pliable heavy mesh construction, while the other is a tricot fabric.

## Textile Foundation To Meet in October

The Textile Foundation will probably hold its fall meeting for distribution of \$100,000 in fellowships in October, said Stuart Cramer, an official of the foundation board, here.

Mr. Cramer announced several weeks ago that the foundation would give this money for the use of students who are interested in continuing some good piece of textile research work. For some time, applications for the funds have been considered and it is expected that within the next month and a half, decisions will be ready.

## World Use of U. S. Cotton

The world used approximately 925,000 bales of American cotton in July, compared with 878,000 in the same month last season, 1,186,000 two seasons ago, and 1,105,000 three seasons ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Consumption in July proved to be somewhat larger than previously indicated as a result of its holding up better than anticipated in the United States.

"As in June, consumption in July was larger than that in the corresponding month of the year before," says the Exchange Service. "June and July being the first two months since September, 1929, when such was the case. This is due to consumption holding up better in June and July than it did last year in the United States and in the Orient.



# Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the  
business paper  
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.

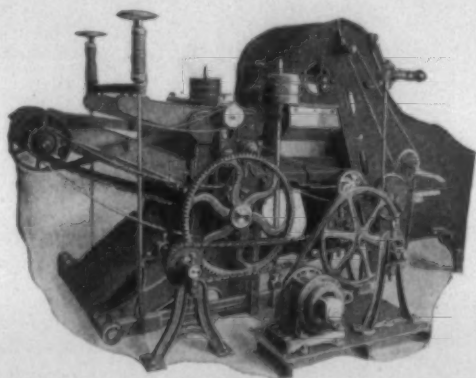
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THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.  
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### Continuous Hydro-extractor

This machine will expel waste dye and bleach liquors from saturated cotton, at the same time passing it forward to your Drying Machine through a continuous series of operations.

Gives more uniform results with less expenditure of energy and avoidance of intermittency. Many other advantages.

Reduce your costs by hydro-extracting saturated fibers this modern way.

**C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp., Graniteville, Mass.**

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
Yarn Conditioning Machines, etc.*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



Unloading card out of car on to our truck.

### REMOVING and ERECTING

all kinds of Textile Machinery—regardless of size or location—is easy and safe with our Modern Equipment and Expert Mechanics.

During the past year we have Serviced Textile Mills from Massachusetts to Mississippi, assisting them in Dismantling, Transferring and Erecting their machinery.

*If We Can Serve You Write,  
Wire or Telephone for Detailed  
Information.*

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

*We manufacture, Overhaul and Repair  
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,  
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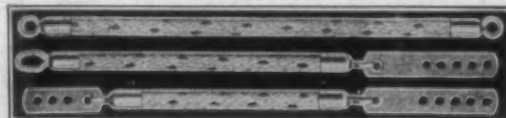
Thick boiling pearl starch liquefied by the mild enzymic action of ARCY (without the presence of acids) is nature's own way of changing starch back to a soluble liquid form, which remains fluid even when cooled. In this form, starch possesses valuable properties for warp sizing and cloth finishing, not possessed by the same starch in any other form.

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